SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Ink Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,404—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

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				Friday
P.&O. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3341	500	H. T. Weigheil	28th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4215	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3033	3500	G. W. F. Browne	11th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4120	800	C. R. Edwards	19th "
† SIAM	0[illegible]	500	H. Weigheil	26th "
P.&O. ROME	5011	1,0	O A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th "
P.&O. CADIZ	5,0	1,00	W. B. Andrews	16th "
SIAM	33[illegible]	530	H Weigheil	23rd "
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Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

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Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

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8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		" 300

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

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THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANARA," 1978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "GOJONADA," 832 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th September, at 4 p.m.

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THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283-285-287, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 20th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th August, 1888.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

A POPULAR SIZED STOPPERED WHITE GLASS BOTTLE OF PERFUME,

of the following well-known varieties:—
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, STEPHANOTIS, VIOLET, WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANNI, HELIOTROPE, JASMIN, OPOPONAX, and YLANG YLANG, and last, but not least, our own specialite, BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS,

for
ONE RUPEE,
Re. 1.
This is

Something never attempted before. The Perfume is the most delicate and sweet, and is imported direct from the best known and richest perfume farm in France.

SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS
of the following kinds:
BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, or ALMOND, GLYCERINE.

Oval Tablets, guaranteed pure and free from alkali. One dozen
for
ONE RUPEE,
Re. 1.

TWO NEW CHARMING PERFUMES!!
JOHN R. HALLS
Extract of
WOOD VIOLETS.

At the very first sniff there will be an exclamation of gratification at the sweetness and chaste delicacy of this Perfume.—*Court Journal.*

Patronized by
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
Her Royal Highness Princess Christian.
Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, and many others.

In pretty little globular stoppered bottles, Rs. 2 each.

THE CANTERBURY WOOD VIOLET SACHET,

Patronized by
Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia,
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany,
Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenburg.
Apethorpe, Wansford.

Lady Westmorland thinks that Mr. Biggleston's Wood Violet Sachets are excellent. Would he send her 6 large size.

Re. 1 each.

Agents:—MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Fort, Bombay.

EDWIN R. BIGGLESTON'S
HELIOTROPE ESSENCE.
PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"Delicate and durable, can be well recommended."—*The Queen.*
"Singularly sweet."—*Court Circular.*
"A delightful perfume."—*La Mode Illustree.*
"Very choice, promises to prove as successful as the celebrated 'John R. Hall's Extract of Wood Violets.' The perfume, both as liquid and sachet scent, is peculiarly sweet and lasting. It should become, by reason of its delicate and refreshing quality, a very highly-favoured perfume among residents in hot countries."—*The European Mail.*
"A fine perfume, which, while delicate, is very lasting."—*British and Colonial Druggist.*
"A very fine and true representation of the Heliotrope."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

Mr. BIGGLESTON, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.
Sir,—Will you please send a bottle of Heliotrope for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, like the one you sent the other day; also one large and one small bottle of wood Violet.
I remain, yours respectfully,
J. WRIGHT.

In pretty little globular stoppered bottle, Rs. 2 each.
Whitakar and Grossmith's new perfume, White Clover Blossom. Per bottle, Rs 2.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NOTICES.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above Fund are payable unto the Bank of Bombay.
PETER PETERSON,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:
400 Tolas First quality.
500 " 2nd "
900 " 3rd "
Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to
SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the NEW MUNICIPAL BILL shortly to become law the Voters' List which is to be published on the 9th October next, will include the names and residences of Graduates of Universities in British India or in the United Kingdom. To enable the Commissioner to prepare this List correctly it is requested that Graduates should register their names and residences at the Assessor's Office on or before 7th September, 1888, failing which their names may be omitted.
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantities out of the following lots of old Material, *viz.*:—
250 tons broken Cast Iron Chairs, at Wari Bunder.
50 tons Wrought Iron Spikes " "
200 tons old Steel Wheel Tyres, at Parel Stores.
30 tons old Wagon Ironwork, at Parel Loco. Works, lying at the places abovementioned, where the same may be viewed on application to the Storekeeper or Wharf Superintendent.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.
Payment must be made before delivery.
On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once, a further payment of Rs. 10 per ton as additional security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which, the whole amount deposited in the first instance, and the further payment made on acceptance of Tender, will be forfeited to the Company, without the necessity of proving any actual loss to the Company by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 100 tons of Scrap Brass, of which 90 tons are in loose pieces, and 10 tons in Ingots, now lying in the Branch Stores, Locomotive Department, Parel, where same can be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit as security of Rs. 50 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.
Purchasers, whose Tenders may be accepted, must pay for and take delivery of the metal, where it now lies, within 40 days from notification by the Acting Agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the sale may be cancelled by the Agent, and the amount of security deposited forfeited to the Company without the necessity of showing any loss by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1888.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, 1888.
STEWARDS.

COL. CURTEIS	CAPT. HONE
COL. MARSHALL	CAPT. GUISE
MAJOR NAWAB AFSUR JUNG	LIEUT. GEORGES

COLONEL FITZGERALD, Hony. Secy.

THIS TOURNAMENT will be held at Secunderabad, to commence some time before the Hyderabad Races in November, 1888. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each Team will be duly informed.
The Tournament is open to any Polo Club, Regiment, Gymkhana, Station or District in India; in the two latter cases the Team or Teams to be composed of *bona fide* residents of the Station or District they represent.
Any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a Team.
No restriction as to the number of Teams entered by any Polo Club, Regiment &c.
Entrances to be made to the Undersigned *not* later than 1st October, 1888, but earlier intimation if possible is much desired.
Entrance fee Rs. 10 per man of each Competing Team.
Each Team will consist of 4 players.
The Winning Team to receive a Cup of not less value than H. S. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nizam. The Cup to become the property of the winning Team. To this will be added a souvenir to each Member of the winning Team in the shape of a Cup, to be paid out of the entrance fees per man of the Competing Teams.
Arrangement can be made with the several Railways for a concession in bringing Ponies and Players to and from Secunderabad.
The Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament will make arrangements for the Accommodation of the Teams, and for the stabling of their Ponies.
C. J. O. FITZGERALD,
3rd H. C. Cavalry,
Honorary Secretary.
All communications to be addressed:—
The Honorary Secretary,
Hyderabad Polo Tournament,
3rd H. C. Cavalry, Bolarum.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.
The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
Do. No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0
REGALIAS	" 25 0	" 2 12

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	" 18 0	" 2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
BABINGTONS	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4
		Per 200
OFFICE	" 14 0	" 3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1. "Moung Loo"	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
No. 2. Burmah	" 17 0	" 2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" —
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Superior	" 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	" 10 8	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	" 19 8	" —
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 2[illegible] 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
" " *	" 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	" 18 0	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	" ..
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	" 6 4	4 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 ..	" 4 ..
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 5 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	" 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	" 0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ....per 1 lb. tin 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" ...
French Beans	" —	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 1[illegible]
Spinage in Water	" —	" 0 1[illegible]
Mushrooms	" —	" 0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	" —	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" —	" 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
French Beans	"	" 0 12
Green Peas	"	" 0 12
White Cabbage	"	" 0 12
Liver Sausages	"	" 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	"	" 1 8
Sarquellen Leber...urst	"	" 1 8
Mettwurst	"	" 1 8
Cervelatwurst	"	" 1 0
French Champignons	"	" 1 0
Yellow Turnips	"	" 0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of W., Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE. BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets. By W. E. H. [illegible] Rs. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 2, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months............5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	8 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
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"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
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"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

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OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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"CRITERION HOTEL"
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CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	6,582,529

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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Each package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
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With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
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They are so simple a Child could use them.
Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Whole-sale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH and BYCULLA.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A LADY with several daughters (a private family) living in one of the best suburbs of Manchester, is wishful to receive two or more Anglo-Indian children. They would have loving motherly care and a very happy home, with first-rate education. Highest references given and required.—Address, Mrs. WILSON, Sorn Lea, Whalley Range, Manchester.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 3rd inst. :—Algoma (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Busreh ; Scawfell (s), Cardiff ; and Niagara (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clyde (s), for London, &c. ; and Alvah (s), Amsterdam.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow.

A GIRL ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENT.—Laljee Mahomed, living in Dongree Street, reported to the police the theft of a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 55, from the person of his niece, named Vally, aged 9 years.

A RARE RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.—On Thursday next, the 6th instant, an artificial lotus in ghee is to be constructed on the image of Shree Narmadeshwar in its temple situate on the Gramdevi temple premises near Grant Road.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. F. W. Haines, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, Church Gate Street, reported to the police, on Monday evening, having dropped from his pocket three currency notes of Rs. 20 each, somewhere between his office and Church Gate Street Station.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, a European, named John Kelly, was charged with being a deserter from the Government Workhouse, Bombay, by failing to return to the said Workhouse on the expiration of his leave granted him on the 31st May, 1882. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Frere appeared for the prosecution. Captain Walshe, the Governor of the Workhouse, said that John Kelly, on the 15th May, 1882, was sent to the Government Workhouse under an agreement executed at Allahabad. Accused remained in the Workhouse until the 31st May of the same year, when he deserted. He arrived here on the 22nd February, 1887, having been sent by the Allahabad authorities to be prosecuted. The man was not however prosecuted but was sent back on the 22nd March, 1887, in police custody, and has now been again sent to Bombay to be tried. The accused stated that when he was on leave he obtained employment on boardship, and as the ship was lying out in the stream in the harbour he had neither opportunity nor means of communicating with the Workhouse authorities. He was sentenced to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER, 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A FATHER'S CLAIM AGAINST HIS SON.

EDULJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SHROFF *vs.* RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE SHROFF AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this suit prayed that the defendant may be declared a trustee of the house and premises mentioned in the plaint, that he may be ordered to convey and transfer the house into the plaintiff's name, &c. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by an indenture, dated the 1st October, 1863, he with his own moneys purchased for the sum of Rs. 11,250, in the name of his son, the first defendant, a house situated in Mirza Oil Maker Street, which had formerly belonged to him. He and the first defendant had ever since the purchase resided together in the house, which had always been treated as the absolute property of the plaintiff. Plaintiff had managed it, had collected the rents from the tenants, and had mortgaged it to the second defendant, appropriating the mortgage moneys to his own use. In the beginning of 1887, the first defendant set up a false claim to the property, alleging that it belonged to him. He had recovered rents from one of the tenants, and had endeavoured to prevent other tenants from paying their rents to plaintiff. In November, 1887, the first defendant was required by a solicitor's letter to vacate the house and transfer it into the name of the plaintiff, but no answer had been received to the letter.

The first defendant said that the purchase of the house was made by plaintiff by way of and as advancement to him, he being his only son. After he came of age the rents had been collected by both the plaintiff and defendant for the use and on behalf of the defendant. In 1881, the plaintiff, being hard pressed by his creditors for Rs. 3,500, tried to raise the sum on the mortgage of a chawl standing in his name at Chinch Bunder, but as it was then valued at Rs. 2,500 the security was found to be insufficient, and at plaintiff's request defendant raised the sum on the mortgage of his house from Jamsetji Jevanjee Patel, the second defendant, by a mortgage, dated 17th January, 1881. Defendant then paid plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,500, and the amount was still due and owing by the plaintiff to him. Subsequently, defendant authorised plaintiff to apply the rents to the payment of the interest and in reduction of the principal due by defendant. The plaintiff neglected to carry out the instructions ; and the defendant stopped him in 1887 from collecting further rents on his behalf. Plaintiff was now 71 years of age, and being under the influence of designing persons, had been quarrelling with defendant and acting adversely to his own and the defendant's interests. Under the circumstances, the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The court was occupied during the day in hearing evidence in support of the defendant's statements.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT in Chambers.)

ANOTHER DECISION ON THE COMPANIES ACT.

Ex-parte THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. G. O. S. ELMORE had signed the registered memorandum and articles of association of the company (now in liquidation) for one share, and the official liquidator sought to make him liable as a contributory in respect thereof. Mr. Elmore denied his liability on the ground that he was only a nominee of Premchund Roychund, who had given him a share, and that that share appeared on the register of the company as fully paid up. He also contended that even if this was not a good defence the company had now no shares to allot him.

The matter was argued on Saturday last before his lordship, the official liquidator being represented by the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Mr. Elmore, by Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder and Bayley. To-day his lordship delivered the following judgment :—In this case Mr Elmore subscribed the memorandum of association of the Electric Light Company for one share. The rule of law in such a case is that "a man who signs the memorandum of association agrees to become a shareholder, and so long as there are shares that can be allotted to him he must fulfil that obligation." (per Jessel M. R. Drummond's case. 4,Chan. App. at page 780.) But Mr. Russell argued (*a*) that the special circumstances took this case out of the general rule and (*b*) that the company had no shares available for allotment. As regards the first point I do not think the transactions between Mr. Elmore and Mr. Premchund Roychund in any way bind or affect the company. The present of a paid-up share by a third party does not satisfy the obligation of a subscriber of the memorandum. The issue of a certificate does not stop the company as long as the certificate has not passed to a *bona fide* transferee for value. If Mr. Elmore has not in fact paid money or moneys worth for the one share subscribed for the company is still able to prove the non-payment and claim the Rs. 1,000. As regards the second point I think the case is governed by Evan's case (L R 10 ch. 257). There though all the shares were in the first instance allotted to other persons, the allotment was not confirmed, and it was consequently held that there were in fact shares which might have been allotted to Mr. Evans. So here, then, were shares proposed to be allotted to Premchund if certain things were done which never were done. Thus the allotment was never final, and there were left at all times shares sufficient to supply the claim of Mr. Elmore. It makes no difference that no share was allotted to him. The liquidator on behalf of the creditors is entitled in law to hold him now to his contract which he made with the company when he signed the memorandum. He must be placed on the list for one share, and he must pay the costs of this application.

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

Sunday. Revival Mission.—Children and young people's service at 5-30 p.m. Evening Service 8 o'clock. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson. Mission hymns and songs. All cordially invited.

A MAHOMEDAN VIEW OF THE CONGRESS.

MR. SYED HUSSAIN BELGRAMI (Imad-ud-Daulah) Director of Education in the Nizam's Dominions, has addressed a long letter to Sir Syed Ahmed in opposition to the National Congress. In the course of his letter Mr. Syed Hussain says :—

I take it as axiomatic that Britain has a civilising mission in India and that in our own best interests British power must be upheld at all costs. The good time (if it ever comes) when India will have lived long enough under a self-governing people to have herself acquired the art of self-government and above all that of self-defence, is so far distant that it may be omitted from our calculation ; and it may safely be assumed that we are destined to live and die under the present *regime* for generations to come. Our *soi-disant* patriots themselves admit that the Empire of England in India must be upheld, but by a subtle trick of reasoning they wish to make it out that a loyal attitude towards the throne is consistent with a seditious abuse of the administration. "We would change the system," they seem to say, "not the sovereign, we attack their measures not our rulers". They forget that we are not living on English or American soil, and that any step that tends in the slightest degree to weaken the absolute power of the Government strikes at the root of England's usefulness to this Empire. The Imperial Government could not suffer an Ireland in India and live. It could no more tolerate a Parnell than it could tolerate another rebellion like that of 1857. Yet so different are the conditions of political existence in the two countries that England not only lives alongside a discontented Ireland, but it takes Parnell and his associates to her bosom as trusted counsellors. An Indian Gladstone would be given short shrift here and people would say "serve him right" ; and yet Gladstone is in England an honored (though just now a rather discredited) name, and one of the first and foremost of the day.

There would be some show of reason for feeling aggrieved, if legislation in India were undertaken without regard to the views and wishes of the people, if our best interests were sacrificed to their own selfish ends by our rulers, and if the immense military power possessed by England was wielded only to grind us down in order to furnish grist for her own mill. But such is not the case. The Imperial Government undertakes no new measure without putting itself in possession of the views and wishes of the people in a manner much more complete and effective than any representative chamber, such as our patriots sigh for, could supply. We really enjoy all the advantage of a representative system without the drawbacks with which it would be hampered, if imported into this country—the only difference being that our government very considerately places it out of our power to make politics a profession. From the way in which our supposed political grievances are paraded by the patriots, one would think that they had just emerged from the workshop of social reform, and with hands yet reeking with the grit of the debris of social evils they had helped to demolish, they were about to build up for themselves the fabric of a new political life resplendent with all the glory of a recovered Heaven. But what are the facts of the case ? The facts simply are that the alien Government whom we undertake to teach the art of Government, suppressed the more shameful and cruel of those evils out of pure humanity, in the face of strong opposition, open or covered, from the very people whom they concerned, and recently offered to remedy some other crying social evils, which same offer was rejected by our patriots with indignation and scorn.

Ask those who have had to deal with masses of men in India and have helped in governing them what the effect on the progress and prosperity of the country would be if the introduction of a measure that put it in the power of any native legislator from his place on the Viceroy's Council to call the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab or the Governor of Bombay to account regarding his conduct as a ruler. They will at once tell us that were such a privilege granted there would be an end of the prestige of the Government, and the wondering awe and reverence with which it is regarded by the populace, and which serve the purpose of bulwarks and safeguards to the Empire, would be swept away. Mahomedans among whom the traditions of the Empire and its high devoir are not yet extinct, ought to understand the importance of this sentiment as a factor of orderly Government. Those who have a stake in the country and have something to lose in the general upheaval apprehended from the spread of democratic tendencies which have no home in this country, ought to appreciate to the full the importance of keeping supreme power intact and untouched, and hedging it round with as much of the elements of awe and reverence as can be saved out of the wreck of old ideas and traditions which are in the process of being ruthlessly destroyed by a blind, ill-judged, and ill-digested imitation of European radicalism.

I hope you will pardon my saying that I do not think Mahomedans have anything especial to dread from the so-called National Congress movement that is not shared by their Hindoo fellow-subjects. The danger is a common danger, and if I am able to read it rightly, it consists not so much in what the Congress might do, as in what it tends to undo. We, Orientals, are a restful people, our movements are sluggish, our progress in civilization has followed a slow process of development. This characteristic is an element of our nature, perhaps the outcome of our climate and environment, it is at any rate a valuable characteristic seeing that it preserves us from the sudden and furious, social and political cyclones which have every now and again swept over the more warm-blooded nationalities. Now the Congress movement is an engine for turning this rest into unrest, and inciting men to seek change for the sake of change. It teaches people to be dissatisfied with their present lot and hanker after something indefinite, the real nature of which the missionaries and apostles of the new creed have themselves hardly realised. Our self-constituted teachers are in this, if they but knew it, merely paying a compliment to their English rulers, namely the compliment of imitation—and nothing more. Just as some of us love to rig ourselves out in ill-fitting tail-coats and trousers of doubtful tailoring, and go into sulks if we are not afterwards asked to participate in the social amenities of our European neighbours, so we pick up the cry of Irish Home-rulers and English Radicals, and are surprised that we are not invited over, there and then, to sit in the House of Commons and help to convert the strong and beneficent Government of our country into a hap hazard rule of platform and party.

The Government of a great Continent like India, peopled by a hundred different nationalities, and embracing a heterogeneous mass of widely diverging interests, is no school-boy's joke, and is not to be mapped out by an assemblage of school-masters, lawyers, *et hoc genus omne*. It needs the guidance of trained statesmen, backed by phalanxes of armed and disciplined soldiers ready to die for Empire and Queen. Those who wished to dictate how India shall be governed, ought to talk at the head of an army, and with the mouth of canon thundering in their flank. Will the Congressmen rush forward to fight on the frontier for our hearths and homes when Russian artillery belches forth fire and shell at our gateway, and threatens to plunge us once more into that anarchy from which we have emerged with England's help and God's ?

It is impossible to criticise the Congress apart from the programme it has adopted. An institution must stand or fall by the quality of its handiwork. I wish to speak of the movement and its chief representatives with all respect. They are men of light and leading, seeking no doubt the good of our common fatherland in the way that seems to them best. But frankly, who that reads the resolution, for example, on the Arms Act, or on military expenditure, or on the conquest of Burmah, can help calling in question the statesmanship of those who have such puerile sentiments to record on important questions of practical statecraft. Any member of the executive service—native or European,—for that matter any sensible man with some practical experience of how the peace is kept in town and country, and familiar with the machinery employed, would pronounce the remedy suggested for the Arms Act grievance, if grievance it is, to be unstatesmanlike and impracticable. The Congress resolution on this subject, were if carried out, would cause more needless irritation and heart-burning than was ever caused by the Act itself. The views of the Congress on volunteering are no doubt very loyal, but there are obvious practical difficulties in the way of their ever being carried out which would have occurred to the orators who spoke at the Congress, if they had by an effort of imagination which would have cost them nothing, put themselves in the place of their foreign rulers and worked the problem out from that point of view. This same rule of "putting one-self in another's place" before one weighs that other in the balance of approval or disapproval is, by the way, a golden rule, and if applied to Indian politics by the rulers and the ruled, would, I verily believe, be worth many a Representative Chamber to the subject races and many a National Congress.

In fact the demands of the Congress have only to be stated in order to bring their absurdity into prominent relief. Shorn of unnecessary verbiage and presented in all their naked audacity they are :—

(1) Elective Councils with the right of interpellation.

(2) Taxation by popular vote.

(3) Access to all appointments in the State—Civil or Military.

(4) Peace and War by national mandate.

and some others of minor importance. But underlying all the demands important or unimportant, is the idea of forcing the hands of Government by what is euphemistically styled." Constitutional means" but which translated into ordinary language means "seditious agitation" ; for there is only a thin paper-wall between agitation and sedition.

I need not dwell on the demand for Elective Councils. Government might possibly see its way to the adoption of some modified system of election for certain seats in Council. Personally, I do not believe it will be an improvement on the present constitution. Indeed, I do not see how any electioneering properly so called, can be conducted in India. I have heard of no suggestion that was not open to grave objection. The idea of native candidates canvassing for seats on the Viceroy's Council, or delivering speeches setting forth their own merits, and holding out promises to possible constituencies, is at first sight so ludicrously opposed to all our notions of the fitness of things, that it is difficult to stop to look at the serious and practical side of the question. It will no doubt be possible to get a few "unfledged birds" (as H. H. the Maharajah of Benares call them) or some of his famous Kalwars and Mochees, and mightily tickled their vanity will be in the possession of this new toy, this "sally-come-up" of the imported ballot box. But will they add to the dignity or usefulness of the Council ? I am afraid not. Representation in the true sense of the word there will be none, for our B.A.'s and M.A.'s who will manage to get elected are not representative men. They only represent a certain class (the English educated) who hold a very infinitesimal place in the census of the country. They are moreover poor men ordinarily, though energetic and pushing—hardly the sort of men for example whom the Maharajah before mentioned, would care to hob-nob with (in the metaphorical, Heaven forefend, not the literal sense of the word). It is also said of the graduates (of whom I am proud to call myself one, these strictures notwithstanding) that they begin to grind at the mill of competition from so early a stage that they actually know less of their own country than English officials who make a business and a study of it in the course of their duty—that they are more at home in the geography, folk-lore and history of Great Britain or China than of their own country. I am afraid the indictment is not without a certain amount of truth. That English educated youths manage to alienate the feelings of their less exotically literate fellow countrymen is to a certain extent also true. I am afraid we have not yet solved the problem of imparting English education to our youths without impairing their usefulness. This will come with a national system of education based on religion and morality, but we have no time for such trifles now with our hands full of urgent political reforms !

But granted that we get a proper election and unexceptionable representatives, what shall we gain by it except a few more speeches and a little more *talkee talkee*. A small minority leading the Opposition in such a senate as the Viceroy's Council would serve no purpose that is not served under the present constitution. A powerful minority would be replete with mischief and embarrassment ; while a majority, that could outvote the Viceroy and his following, would reduce the Queen's Government in India to a protectorate without the right even of levying tribute from the protected country. If the Opposition could carry with it a European following, the situation would not be improved—in fact, the mischief in that case would only be rendered more—far-reaching.

I need not spin out the argument against placing the "vote of supplies" in native hands, and thus putting it in their power to starve out the Government. If our Universities had given to the world a financial genius or two who could show our rulers how to make the two ends meet, we might have asked with better grace for some share of power over the purse-strings of the State. But alas ! our modern Todur Muls are yet unborn, and we have not a shred of evidence to show that if called to power, we shall manage the ways and means of the administration better than their present custodians.

The Covenanted Civil Service question has been threshed out by this time, and the final decision on it is even now under deliberation by Government. The command of our military resources, which the Congress does not ask for except by implication in the other demands, need not be taken *au serieux*. That the Government should ask our permission before going to war, could only have occurred to some patriot anxious to parade Peace Association platitudes before a delighted audience of school boys, in whose craniums, the bump of combativeness was conspicuous by its absence.

It is unfortunate in this connection that your public utterances should have been misunderstood to encourage the banding together of Mahomedans against Hindoos as regards the aims and objects of the Congress movement. I do not think a man of your sagacity and experience could have failed to see that such a view of the matter was a mistake both of fact and of strategy. The interests of the two peoples rightly understood, are one and indivisible. The propagation of a spirit of unrest and discontent is as pernicious for the one nationality as for the other, and it behoves them both equally to unite and make common cause against this movement which has been set on foot by a few ambitious spirits, and eagerly taken up by the class whose principal claim to be heard, is its blind adoption of foreign ideas, its familiarity with the tactics of English agitators, and its ill-judged imitation of the modern European love of change.

The task before you is that of educating native public opinion into an attitude, not of servile subjection, but of manly sympathy with the Government, and a due appreciation of the difficulties it has to encounter in the work of keeping order among the vast and heterogeneous conglomeration of races and nationalities found in India. The velocity with which we are progressing, would be accelerated ten-fold, if our countrymen were brought to a fairer and more charitable view of the motives of our rulers than politicians of the new school are inclined to take, and were taught to meet them half way in their efforts for our good. If the newly awakened energy of our English-educated classes needs a sphere of activity, it will be your duty and the duty of the Indian Patriotic Association (League I should myself prefer to call it) to give it the proper direction, and teach it to flow in channels advantageous to themselves and to their country. There are numerous fields of patriotic usefulness yet unworked, many urgent, social and economic reforms on which the energies of our youths might be profitably employed. No one need be inactive with such tasks before us as the founding of a national system of education, the introduction of moral and religious teaching into our schools, the revival of our old industries, and a host of others which a foreign Government is powerless to undertake, but in which, if we put our own shoulders honestly to the wheel, it can and will render us valuable aid.

It is well that you have taken up this noble work. Round your standard will rally true patriots of all creeds and nationalities, Indian and English Unionists, haters of the common enemies of England and India, and of the creed which has Liberty and Home Rule for its articles of faith, and Sedition and Assassination for its ritual. You will carry with you the sympathy of all ruling Princes and Chiefs, of their ministers and advisers, and of all religious bodies and orders. Our great zemindars and all the old families jealous of the honor of their race will be with you, and all those who have a stake in the country. Nor will the sinews of war be wanting to you, for few of those who join your standard will open their purse-strings in this good cause, and if need be, lay down their lives for their country and their Queen.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following are the additional passengers by the s.s. Clyde, Capt. W. D. Mudie, which sailed yesterday :—

For London.—Dr. Eteson, Mr. David Jeffrey, Mr. Gambler, and Mr. Dillon. For Brindisi.—Mr. L. Pritchard, Mr. Young, and Mr. M. K. Ghandi. For Aden.—Mr. Kessowsing.

THE *North German Gazette* of Aug. 16 refers to the statement recently made by the *Nord* that according to the unanimous opinion of the Danish Press, the carrying out of the 5th Article of the Prague Treaty of Peace remained the irrevocable condition of a true reconciliation between Denmark and Germany, and that the journey of the Emperor William had brought the Schleswig-Holstein questions to the front again, thus reviving the national conflict between the two nations. The semi-official organ says :—"These statements are only important from the fact that they are made by a paper which is placed at the disposal of the Russian Government, and on the direction of which one of the highest officials of the Russian Foreign Office is engaged." On this account the utterances of the *Nord* have a deeper significance, as it may be gathered from them that the Russian politicians who are behind that journal look forward, in the event of a Franco-German war, to a large portion of Schleswig being retaken from Germany.

BENGAL.

THE DISPUTED BURDWAN ADOPTION.—At Calcutta on 2nd September, in the Burdwan adoption case, Mr. Hill applied on Saturday, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, for further time till the 15th December to file written statements. The learned counsel submitted that several most important and complicated points of law and issues of fact would be raised, and written statements would have to be obtained, not only from Calcutta and Bengal, but also from the Punjab. Mr. Hill also would require some time to get up the facts. Mr. Pugh, for the elder Maharani, contended that the application was unreasonable. He had affidavits showing that all the points had been fully discussed before the Board of Revenue, and his client was naturally anxious to press on the suit. Mr. Justice Trevelyan remarked this was a suit which would, in all human probability, not terminate during the next 20 years, and he failed to see the necessity for such a hurry in initiating the proceedings. He did not consider Mr. Hill's application unreasonable, and granted the extension of time prayed for, Mr. Hill undertaking to file affidavits and documents at the same time as the written statements.

MADRAS.

THE LATE REV. THOMAS ADAMSON.—We regret to learn of the death, at Bangalore, of the Rev. Thomas Adamson, on 11th ultimo. Mr. Adamson received his education at the old Grammar School in Vepery, the Principal of which institution then was Mr W. S Wright. From a pupil Mr. Adamson became one of the junior masters of the school. On the Grammar School collapsing, he found work at the Doveton College as head master of the school department. Leaving the school, he joined the S. P. G. Mission, and was appointed Principal of the S. P. G. High School (now College) at Trichinopoly, and subsequently admitted to Holy Orders. He was connected for some time with Bishop Caldwell's Mission in the Tinnevelly district. He succeeded the Rev. J. Ignatius in Bangalore, about 18 months ago, and was placed in charge of St Paul's Tamil Church, and the schools connected therewith. Mr. Adamson was the son of the late Thomas Adamson, who was a partner in the late firm of Kenrick, Adamson & Co., general tradesmen, Madras.—*Times*.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE ?

THIS is the latest subject the *Daily Telegraph* has raised in its columns. On Wednesday three columns of space were devoted to letters on the subject. A lady, styling herself, "The Wife of a Knickerbocker," who says she has been five years married, expresses the strong opinion that marriage is much more of a failure in England than in the United States. And why ? Because English wives don't know how to manage their husbands. How then do the Americans do it ? Chiefly, according to this authority, by leaving each other alone. She says :—"An English married woman in your upper classes as a rule catechises and cross-examines her luckless husband when he comes home, worn out, from the House of Commons, or from a racecourse, or from the city, and sooner or later he has recourse to evasions, of omissions, or subterfuges, from very weariness of her vexatious interrogatories. The happiness of English marriages has been wrecked by the husband insisting upon knowing everything that the wife has done or said or thought since they last met, and by the wife being equally exacting. The fault of your husbands is that, when rich, they have not enough to do, and hang about their homes until their wives are tired to death of their very presence and companionship. No home can, in my opinion, be happy unless the husband is away from it every day for many hours. In the United States we have no idle men. Our wives, on the other hand, have time without end to dispose of, and their husbands think it the most natural thing in the world that these vacant hours should be filled up and spent as the wives please. In England the reins are rarely left untightened on a wife's neck, and she is often tempted to slip her muzzle. In America wives have no reins and no muzzles, and never seek to fix either on their husbands. Until Englishmen of the higher classes conform in this respect to our easy-going American ways there will be no surcease of divorces and matrimonial scandals among you."

PERSIA, ENGLAND, AND RUSSIA.

THE *Alegemeine Zeitung* of Aug. 12 devotes a long article to the action of England and Russia in Persia. It says :—

A telegram in the Tiflis newspapers received from Teheran records the completion and opening of the first portion of a railway which is to connect the Persian capital with Resht, near the Caspian. The *Alegemeine Zeitung* believes that we may see the whole line opened in the course of next year. It predicts that the next line which the Russians will construct will be one from Resht to Baku, connecting Teheran with the network of Russian railways. This will be the beginning of the absorption of Persia by Russia. England has a great interest at stake—the great trade between India and Persia. Sir H. Drummond Wolff is now pressing the Shah to grant a concession for a railway from Teheran to the Persian Gulf ; but the distance is four times that of the Russian railway, and the ground is most unfavourable. It would, if constructed, only connect the south of Persia with the north and the Russian railways, and carry the trade of southern Persia to them ; it would not recover for England the trade and political influence lost through the construction of the Russian railways, which must attract the whole trade of the most fertile parts of northern Persia.

The writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* cannot understand why England does not construct a great railway east and west, which, beginning at Bagdad, would pass through the south of Persia and connect Shester, Shiraz and Bushire, with the Indian network of railways. The line would pass through Beloochistan, which is now really an Anglo-Indian dependency. Between Bagdad, Damascus, and Beyrout the construction of a railway is a question of only a few years. With these lines there would be a railway route to the East quite beyond the Russian frontier, and connecting countries with trade enough to make it profitable. Western Europe generally has the same interests as England in seeing this line constructed. It would not be desirable to connect it by a traverse line with Teheran and the Russian railways. It would be better to allow the deserts to separate the two great routes.

England, it is added, is quite mistaken in her policy towards Russia as regards Persia. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has no doubt, that, should the Shah cease to dance to the tune of the Russian piper, his country would be occupied by Russian troops. When the new railway is completed the occupation of Teheran can be carried out in a day from the Russian frontier. Astrabad is only forty-five English miles from the Caspian, Shahrud is only seventy-five English miles distant, and with the occupation of these towns Persia is in the hands of the Czar. Indeed, the treasure of seven millions sterling which the Shah is understood to have collected in Teheran would cover the costs of the Russian occupation. The marches just referred to are mere promenades in comparison with the long and fatiguing marches of the Russian troops in Central Asia. When the distances are compared with that between Astrabad and the important town of Meshed, which is close upon the Afghan boundary, in all 150 English miles, it will be seen that the occupation of Persia by Russia is mere child's play. But in anticipation of such an event the southern half of Persia at least should be protected in the interests of Western Europe ; the English should no longer delay the conversion of Beloochistan into a protected State, and the Transcontinental Railway should be constructed from the Mediterranean Sea through Persia to India. The undertaking is not only of the highest political importance for all Europe, but would be also a good financial speculation. In the opinion of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* there is no time to be lost if the inland communication of Europe with Eastern Asia is to be kept independent of Russia.

A STARTLING novelty in duels is reported from Cannes. Two young ladies of good birth, well known and highly esteemed in the town, had fallen in love with the same young gentleman, who was also of a good family. Having become mortal enemies, the young ladies resolved to decide who should be the young man's wife by a duel, which was not to cease till one of them should be killed or mortally wounded. They were as good as their word. The duel took place at five o'clock in the morning, the weapons chosen being pistols. The younger lady, only eighteen years old, was wounded in the left arm, the bone of which was shattered. Her adversary, four years her senior, was mortally wounded in the breast.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS KERRY TENANTS.

THE arrival home of Lord Lansdowne has been taken advantage of by a numerous body of his Kerry tenantry to present him with an address of welcome. The presentation took place at Derreen, his lordship's residence in the county Kerry, and the address, which was from his Tuoist tenants, tendered to Lord and Lady Lansdowne and their family a heartfelt welcome. The tenants thanked Lord Lansdowne for his considerate liberality towards them and the many favours shown to them through his agent Lord Lansdowne, in the course of his reply, said :—"Let me say at once that I did not for a single moment doubt your feelings towards Lady Lansdowne or myself. But I should be wanting in frankness if I did not tell you that this address has, in my estimation, an exceptional value and significance from the fact that it is presented to me at a time when such indications of sympathy between Irish tenants and Irish landlords are few and far between, and when it requires some courage on the part of a body of Irish tenants to step forward as you have done to-day and to give utterance in manly and straightforward language to their real feelings and sentiments. I notice with pleasure your friendly reference to my agent, Mr. Trench, and I readily confirm your impression that he has upon all occasions shown himself ready to lay before me, without reticence or suppression, what he considered to be your just requirements. Gentlemen, I have said enough. You and I have stood in relation of landlord and tenant for twenty-two years, and we have remained good friends in spite of attempts to set us by ears, in spite of changes in the law, in spite of periods of agricultural depression. I doubt whether there is any estate in Ireland where there has, upon the whole, been a better feeling than that which has obtained in this neighbourhood, and if this has been so in the past, let us make up our minds that it shall be so in the future."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, August 10.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in moving the second reading of the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, said.

The agitation which for the last few years had prevailed in Ireland had followed two parallel lines. There had been a party professing to act by constitutional means, which had for its main object an alteration of the constitutional relations between this country and Ireland. Parallel to that there had been an organisation working by means of intimidation, outrage, and murder. The methods of the more violent branch were repudiated by many members of the other ; but as they both worked for the same end, had the same friends and the same enemies, and carried out the same decrees, an impression had grown up that there was complicity between them. That impression had found expression in an elaborate series of articles in the *Times*, and as the persons accused declined to appeal to the courts of law, the Government had introduced this bill as an alternative to their demand for a select committee of inquiry, which would be a most unfit tribunal to decide such a matter. It was not well that men in the position of members of Parliament should be openly accused in the most formal and solemn manner of having tampered with outrage and murder. The Government believed that the commission of distinguished and impartial judges which they had nominated would ascertain the whole truth and put an end to most painful and dangerous controversies.

Lord Herschell regretted that a select committee had not been appointed, as it would have been a better, wiser and less dangerous course, and he expressed regret at the manner in which the commission had been composed. He regarded the nature and scope of the inquiry as unfair to Mr. Parnel, and he would vote against the second reading of the bill.

Lord Carnarvon did not think that a committee of the House of Commons was the best tribunal for inquiring into the charges, and he supported the proposal of the Government.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking with reference to the tribunal, said he cared little about the imputations which had been cast upon himself. He would not condescend to defend himself from the invectives to which utterance had been given, but on behalf of the commission he would say that if they polled every one of the law courts they would not find a dissentient voice as to the uprightness and impartiality of these judges. He believed the tribunal would carry with it the approval of every part of the country.

The discussion was carried on by Lords Ashbourne and Granville.

Lord Derby knew of no other course the Government could have proposed which would not have been open to greater objection than that contained in the bill.

On the question being put, there were several cries of "Not content" from the Opposition side of the House, but a division was not challenged, and the bill was read a second time.

Saturday, Aug. 11.—The House having gone into Committee on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill.

Lord Herschell remarked that as the bill stood the question of charges against Mr. O'Donnell might be reinvestigated, though he did not suppose that such a proceeding was intended.

The Lord Chancellor said it was not, and he had no doubt the three judges would understand that.

The bill passed through Committee, and was reported without amendment.

Lord Cranbrook having moved the third reading of the bill, Lord Herschell stated that the fact of the Opposition not objecting to this motion being made that they must not be construed as implying any diminution of their hostility to the measure. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith, the Royal Commissioners under the Members of Parliaments (Charges and Allegations) Act, met on the 15th, at the Royal Courts of Justice, and decided that the inquiry should commence on October 16, when the proceedings of the Commission will be opened. It was further decided to fix September 17 as the date before which all intermediary applications must be made by the parties concerned in the inquiry. Notice to this effect was served on Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, who represent Mr. Parnell and the whole of the Irish party and on Mr. Soames, who is acting for the *Times*.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* says :—

Some striking rumours are in circulation as to the evidence which will be produced before the Special Commission by the *Times*. Some weeks ago I stated that profers of testimony were arriving daily at Printing House-square, and this process continues. All the voluntary testimony thus received is subjected to careful analysis, for there is more than a possibility that some of it may be in the nature of a trap, but the effect of a portion at least is to make those responsible for the management of the *Times* more than ever sure of being able to lay a strong case before the Commissioners. The position of accusers and accused at this moment is this—that the former, while disposed to treat the notorious letters as secondary evidence (to use their own phrase), are certain they will be able to make out their main contentions ; while Mr. Parnell, who wishes to dispose of the letters first on the ground that they are the most noteworthy element in the charge against him, is convinced that they will clearly be proved to be forgeries. There is, consequently, promised a most sensational investigation, and those in the confidence of the *Times* aver privately what that journal has itself intimated publicly, that the real strength of its case was far from indicated in the well-remembered speech of the Attorney-General.

The mystery as to how the Parnell letters came into the possession of the *Times* will (says the *World*) probably never be solved. The danger to the persons implicated in it, should their names ever be divulged, would be supreme. One may dismiss as untrue the stories current on the subject, though one of them is again revived—namely, that they were stolen from Sir William Harcourt while he was Home Secretary, and that £1,000 was paid for them. They probably came from different sources, for the peculiarity of nearly all Irish conspiracies has been the case with which information can be procured after matters have got to a certain point. There are plenty of people now, no doubt, who will be quite willing to give information as soon as the Commission gets to work, and they realise that it means business : probably one of the difficulties the Commission will have to encounter will be the flood of information placed at their disposal. There are distinct statements being made now to the effect that the Irish party are in possession of information which leaves no doubt that the Parnell letters are forgeries, and that when the time comes there will be no difficulty in proving it. It is hardly possible the *Times* can have been taken in, though it may of course prove so. They, on their side, are equally confident that they can prove their case. Everything must turn on the question whether they can give the names of their informants. It may be possible for them to do so, and should their information be very large and comprehensive, it might lead to the complete collapse for the time of the Irish cause, in which case there would be less difficulty in producing authorities. The situation is very delicate and difficult, but no doubt the Government are satisfied that the evidence is good enough.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

A DESPERATE fight occurred between the Italians and the Abyssinians at Massowah, and the Italian Minister of War has received the following account of it from the General commanding :—

Having learned on July 31st, that Debeb was assembling at Saganeiti, on the Sera Digas, nearly 120 kilometres from Arkiko, with about three hundred men, armed with muskets, in order to make raids in the surrounding country, the commander-in-chief dispatched four hundred Bashi-Bazouks, under a captain and four lieutenants, to surprise Debeb. Aden Aga with two hundred Bashi-Bazouks followed to cover the rear. At Uoa the Italian captain was informed that Debeb had 470 men, in consequence of which he waited for Aden Aga, who on the march had enlisted 200 Assortins. This, however, caused some delay, so that Saganeiti was only reached on August 8th. Debeb, who had been informed of the Italian movements, was found to have made every preparation to defend the place. Nevertheless, the Italian captain, after surrounding the village, gallantly entered it with a lieutenant and 100 Bashi-Bazouks, and drove out the Abyssinians from a small fort, which he then occupied. But the Assortins, who had already been guilty of treachery in sending information to Debeb during the march of the Italian force, deserted during the fighting, and, joining the enemy, attacked the Italians. The defence of the fort thus became impossible. The captain and lieutenant were wounded in several places, and the Bashi-Bazouks left the position in disorder. The treachery of the Assortins, and the preponderance of force thus gained by the enemy, produced a panic among the Bashi-Bazouks who were waiting outside the village. Three Italian lieutenants and a few soldiers desperately resisted the enemy's onslaught without yielding an inch of ground. It appears that all the Italian officers, with the exception perhaps of one, fell in the fighting. About 400 of our Bashi-Bazouks were found at Uoa. The Italian officers fought heroically. Our losses are 350 men. Many of the Bashi-Bazouks who have returned are wounded. They brought back their rifles with them. It is believed that Aden Aga was killed. In addition to 20 Assortins already held as hostages, the Italian commander has arrested 20 more men of the same tribe.

FRENCH DISAPPROVAL.

M. Goblet's Circular Note to the French Ambassadors in reply to Signor Crispi's Notes on the affairs of Massowah has been published. It is a lengthy statement, moderate in form, yet outspoken. In the course of his remarks, M. Goblet says :—

"The difference between the Italian and the French Governments is that the former regards the capitulations as no longer existing, or even as never having existed, at Massowah, whereas the latter holds they have existed, and will remain in existence until the Powers have assented to their repeal." M. Goblet adds that the Government of the Republic has always regarded Massowah as belonging to Egypt and to the Sublime Porte, and the capitulations, therefore, as being in force there as much as in any other part of Turkish territory. That they have no longer any *raison detre* under the administration of a Christian Power he does not deny ; "but every precedent authorizes us to say (he adds) that they are not suppressed *ipso facto*, and that, in order that they should disappear, the assent of the Governments concerned is needful." The French Minister complains that the Italian authorities at Massowah fined the *proteges* of France who refused to pay the taxes, threatened to expel them, seized their merchandise, closed their shops, and imprisoned several among them ; further, that the Italian Government refused to continue to recognise the French agent at Massowah, and suppressed telegrams from and to the Consul, whose jurisdiction extends far beyond the territory occupied by the Italians, thus preventing the French Government from communicating with him ; and, lastly, that Italy has hoisted her flag over the Bay of Adullis, Zula, and Dissch, which territories are claimed by France. M. Goblet concludes as follows : "We do not regret that this situation has been laid before Europe. If the conduct of the Italian Government in this affair should lead to the suppression of the capitulations and our previous rights at Massowah, there would only remain for us to take note of such novel procedure, and of the principle henceforward established, that the capitulations disappear *pleno jure* wherever a European administration is established. We have warned the Roman Cabinet of this, reserving for our part to draw therefrom whatever consequences our interests may dictate in those territories where we are settled in virtue of regular titles."

THE OPINIONS OF TURKEY.

The principal passage in the Circular Note on the Massowah question, recently despatched by the Porte to its representatives abroad, declares the Italian occupation of Massowah to be a violation of treaties, and refutes the idea that since Article X. of the Suez Canal Convention only makes reference to the eastern coast of the Red Sea, the Porte has by implication renounced its possessions on the western coast. Such an interpretation the Ottoman Government declares to be entirely erroneous. A telegram received at Rome from Cairo on Wednesday states that Keren (about fifty miles to the north-west of Massowa) has been occupied by Barambaras Kafel, who declared that he was acting on behalf of the Italian Government.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective than theirs. Mr Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons ; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garrat converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garrat held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garrat infuses into, and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been, and may be, used with success ; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being affected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicines will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-16, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing ; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease ; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

GOOD COMPOUNDER wanted, at once. —Apply Treacher and Co., Ld., Fort.

SPONGES.—Just to hand a new assortment of Honey Comb and Bath Sponges, and are priced marvellously cheap to ensure quick sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, "Arthur's Seat," Breach Candy, TO BE LET, from 1st October, till end of December. Rent moderate.—Apply JAFFIR SULIMAN and Co., Girgaum.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

PROMOTERS OF NEW MILLS will find parties willing to buy land (chosen by the promoters) and erecting same on favourable terms, on application at No. 7, Hornby Row, 3rd Floor.

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PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowan's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

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FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAV. COLONNELLO & SON. No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

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OFFICERS' REGULATION WHISTLES.—Silver plated, well finished whistles, with cord, as required by new regulation, Rs. 4-0 each.—BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld., Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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NOTES

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Lines Station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th September at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the village of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near 500 Chapore Breach Road, in the suburbs of Bhoiesawar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 753 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or oat called "Goorkha" belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Mauchorjee Moos, and on or towards the south by the property of Sewdass Mohanjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 an 1 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quality of grey of colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong four seated English-built Barouche in very good order.
1 handsome strong office shigram in very good order.
1 strong-built mail phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coachbox in very good order.
1 strong ch stout Arab horse 14-1½, 8 years old, quiet, to ride and drive.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 15-3 high 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusservanjee Manekjee Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate photographs in gilt frame, Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of Dr. Manwell.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 5, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF RAPESEED, POPPYSEED, COTTON AND GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the Juthas of Visram Assoo and Khimjee Visram, by order of Luchmondass, Radhakisson, and on account and at the risk of Nuthmul Bholanath.

509 bags ye low rapeseed
151 " red
1 bale cotton
2,605 gunny bags

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood house hold furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURNEY WADY, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned Landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground belonging to the late Cushna Mucoonji Fazundaree, together with the messuage or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Churney Wady in the part called Bhakla Rope, in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10 containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a Gully and the house of Nowrojee Cursetjee, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Churney Wady Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and house of Andhiaroo Pestonjee Sorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Nacoda Street, otherwise called Colsa Moholla, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, at 4 p.m., the under mentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam.—

All that piece of ground, together with the three-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Nacoda Street, otherwise called Colsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 18 feet in breadth and about 30 feet in length, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 40, and bounded on the east by the property of Mahomed Arkiawalla, on the west by the Jamatkhana, on the north by the property of Essa Allana, and on the west by the said Nacoda Street or Colsa Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to St. Thomas' Cathedral, the valuable handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of Dr. D. N. Ray.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 5, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

SILVER advanced 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, Reuter's quotation, confirmed by private advices, being 42⅛d. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £67½ and £69½, respectively. Consols moved up ⅛ per cent., say to 99½; but 104¾ for Indian Sterling Loan—Reuter's rate, and showing a decline of one per cent. since Friday—seems improbable. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 105½.

In Oil Seeds there was a general rise in prices in firm markets. Calcutta Linseed was 9d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, while Bombay quality advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter, to 39s. 6d. Calcutta Brown Rapeseed was 6d. per quarter higher, and Poppyseed was 1s. per quarter dearer to arrive. Wheat also was firm in tone, but no further movement in prices is shown by the quotations wired. The London Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday, with prices ½d. per lb. lower. It is notified that 1,220,000 skins will be offered at these sales; 700,000 sheep skins will also be put forward.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅞d. per lb., and prices of Oomra and Dhollera, of all the grades quoted, were put up 1-16d. per lb. The market closed firm, the day's sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 2,500 Surats, the tone of these having been firm also. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearest and the most distant positions, and 1-32d. in the intermediate ones. Manchester was firm. The New York Market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

There has been some renewal of activity in our local Cotton Market to-day, the Mills having been buying again, and over 2,000 bales of ready stuff are reported to have changed hands. Nearly one-third of the purchases have been in Dharwar, at Rs. 201-6½; the other principal lots being Bengals, at Rs. 184-6; and Khangaum at Rs. 210-12; some Compta was also taken at Rs. 172-4; and Bhownuggur at Rs. 202-8. The market for contracts in Cotton of the next crop has been firm and advancing, and quotations are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. A good many contracts are reported to have been booked in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 166½, something also having been done in "Fully Good," at Rs. 176, and in "Fine," at Rs. 186, all between native dealers. "Good" Broach for March has been contracted for at Rs. 228½, and there has been a good enquiry for "Fine," in which European operators have participated, at Rs. 237; but no sellers could be found. Something is also reported in "Good" Bhownuggur for May, at Rs. 198½; and in "Good" Julgaum, for March, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT has been comparatively quiet to-day, and only a moderate amount of business has transpired; but the tone of the market has been steady, and yesterday's quotations are maintained.

SEEDS also have not been in much request, and transactions have been limited; but our rates of last evening have still been quoted, and the market closed steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	455	bales.
Wheat	107,395	cwts.
Linseed	18,613	"
Rapeseed	21,026	"
Poppyseed	1,478	"
Groundnuts	792	"

FREIGHTS are firm and unchanged in rates. We hear that a Knight line steamer has been fixed for January loading to a picked port at 20s. per ton; and speculators have been giving orders for various ports at the same rate. The Austrian Lloyd steamer Medusa for late September loading has engaged a large portion of her cargo for Trieste and Venice at 26s. 3d. per ton, old scale, for Seeds, 27s. 6d. for Myrabollums, and 30s. for Cotton, at a par of Exchange. Business has also been reported to-day for Marseilles, at 22s. for this month's shipment; and for Dunkirk, at 23s. and Havre, at 22s. 6d. per ton, October shipment.

EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's closing quotations, but only a very limited amount of business has been passing to-day. Something has been done in 3 months' sight Credits for this month at 1s. 4 5-16d. and the same for next May delivery, and a fair amount of Paper was offering for the intermediate months at the same rate but without finding buyers, the few sales made having been at 1s. 4 11-32d. In Bank Paper, small lots of ready Demand and forward Wire Transfer are reported to have been taken at 1s. 4 3-32d.; but the inquiry is very small, and we call the market steady at closing at the following quotations:—

	Ready	Forward. per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-32d.	1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Francs do.	172½	172¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer and more active to-day. Fours for cash have been steady at 100⅞, and for the next account 100¾, the quotation for the October settlement having been 100 9-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper is still quoted at 104½, but the rate is almost nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal doing in this market to-day, but the feeling with regard to Mill Scrip has generally been of a bearish character in view of the chance of dearer Cotton, and quotations, compared with those in our last test, are in many instances lower. Manockji Petit Mill shares have declined Rs. 10; Framji Petit, Rs. 7½; and Alliance, David, Hyderabad Deccan, Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Queen, and Ripon, are all Rs. 5 lower. Hindoostan, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 17½; Imperial, Rs. 15; and Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 5. Bank of Madras shares have advanced Rs. 15. New Berar Press are Rs. 5 up; and Mofussil Press Rs. 2 down. Bombay-Burma Trading, 2nd issue, are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Ice are down Rs. 9. Cooper, Madon have declined Rs. 2. Bapty Flour are Re. 1 lower. Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	830
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	60,000	125	all	17½ d.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	125		5 per	135
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,240
Albert Ginning Co.	10	50	50	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,10	1,10	Rs. 100	849
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	63	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breuil Cowasjee P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	13	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	1	1,88	1,880	Rs. 60	650
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 150	1,200
English Peons & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25			265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	800	800	Rs. 95	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	250	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manuf. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	8,12	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	800	800	Rs. 60	539
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	540
Prince of W. Press	80	500	100	Rs. 30	85
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	80	850	800	Rs. 40	315
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,07	1,00	Rs. 120	1,225
Samoon Press Co.	80	800	800		350
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	640
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. per cent Stock	..	6100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	6100	...	..	..
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 250	2,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GLAZEBROOK—August 15, at Hyde Park Place, London, William Augustus Glazebrook, of Messrs. Glazebrook, Steel and Co., Manchester.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CAMA—September 4, Jaijeebai, widow of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, aged 73, deeply regretted.

SPILLING—September 5, at Military Square, Bombay, the wife of Alfred Spilling, aged 39 years. The funeral will leave this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 27, at Pachmarhi, C. P., the wife of F. C. Anderson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
ARMSTRONG—August 23, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Armstrong, I. M. D., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
TIERNAN—August 28, at Benares, the wife of E. Ethelred Tiernan, of a son.
WIGLEY—August 22, at Simla, the wife of F. G Wigley, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

A SIMLA telegram to-day tells us that an expedition into the Agror Valley has been definitely decided on, and that it will start in the autumn. The expeditionary force will be under the command of General McQueen, and will number about eight thousand men. This will be a large undertaking in comparison with the Sikkim expedition, the possible complications contingent upon which are much greater than any involved in the punishment of the tribesmen of the Black Mountain for the unprovoked murder of two British officers. Colonel Graham has with him at Gnatong a force little more than a quarter the strength of that with which General McQueen will set out from Abbotabad a few weeks hence, and the force opposed to him is not likely to equal twelve thousand Thibetans, such as they are. The Government have taken time to consider the necessities of the situation, for Major Battye and Captain Urmston were murdered as far back as the 18th of June. Major Battye, a gallant and greatly respected officer of the 5th Ghoorkas, accompanied by Captain Urmston, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, set out from Ogi, the frontier post on the road from Abbotabad which debouches in the Agror valley, the object being to reconnoitre the water-supply of the Black Mountain. They had with them a detachment of Ghoorkas, numbering about sixty men, and seventeen police in charge of the Agror Thanadar. The party came across a spring of water, but Major Battye, pronouncing this to be insufficient for a large body of troops, decided to go on further. The police Thanadar, whose local knowledge made him a useful guide, advised caution. Major Battye felt that at all events so long as he was within the British border there was nothing to prevent him going where he liked and doing what he liked. But it seems that his resolution was not restrained by the boundary line. While the main body of the detachment remained on the eastern or British slope of the Black Mountain, Major Battye went on with his advanced guard, carrying the reconnaissance beyond the boundary line. Here the difficulties began which ended so tragically. At a short distance beyond the border is a village inhabited by graziers, whose disposition has in it little of the peacefulness of the pastoral life. Some misunderstanding arose as the party were passing through the village, and the graziers improved upon it by an assault in which, although shots were fired, stones seem to have been the missiles chiefly employed. If Major Battye's judgment had been at fault in crossing the border he did not mend the mistake by the attitude—creditable though it was to him in some respects—which he assumed towards his assailants. He despised the lowly but ungentle shepherds of Chappra, and gave orders that no ammunition was to be wasted on them. Then the shepherds became more aggressive. More of them came on the scene, and missiles were thrown in increasing numbers. Major Battye, who seems to have been as absolutely free from resentment as from fear, parleyed with the enemy, explaining that he was on a route march in search of water, and that he had no intention of molesting any of the tribesmen. But his words were as ineffectual as the *Danegeld* of old time, and soon no course was open but swift retirement. The retreating party were hard pressed by the marauders; one of them, a havildar, fell mortally wounded, and it was through turning back to the help of this man and so becoming separated from the main body that these gallant officers lost their lives.

A more melancholy termination to an expedition which, if discreetly carried out, would have been unattended by danger, could scarcely be conceived. When face to face with their enemies both officers fought gallantly and well, and their good name for courage and bravery survives them untarnished. Major Battye owed his death immediately to his unselfish solicitude for one of his subordinates; Captain Urmston might have saved his life had he taken his comrade's advice and escaped when first wounded. Nor is the tribute due to their gallantry marred by the remembrance of any provocation to the people who assailed them. The faults of the gallant officer who commanded the party were his forgetfulness of danger and the inordinate forbearance which he displayed before men who it is almost certain would have been cowed by a little timely severity. Yet the mistakes of the little expedition did not end here. All would have been well, despite the injudicious indulgence with which the attack on the advance guard was treated, had the ordinary precautions in cases of retirement been observed. The particulars that have been given of the order in which the party retired are not very full, but it was evidently a straggling little force that marched down the slopes of the Black Mountain on their way back to Ogi, and the disaster which overtook the rear guard might have been avoided if it had kept touch with the main body, who were more than sufficiently strong to deal with any aggression that could be deemed to be within measurable reach of them. It was an unfortunately conducted affair from first to last, even as it is chronicled in a narrative which is intended to do the fullest justice to the two brave men who fell victims to a terrible want of judgment. As to the expedition which is to be undertaken for avenging their death, the proportion of the force engaged must be assumed to have been determined upon after a full consideration of the military and political conditions to be dealt with. It is not into an unknown land that General McQueen's little army will march. Twenty years ago an attack by some tribesmen of the Agror Valley upon Ogi, the very post from which Major Battye marched to his death, necessitated a punitive expedition. But in that case it was something more than a murderous outbreak by a village of Afghan shepherds that had to be dealt with. The Agror Valley itself was disturbed, and the disturbance extended to several of the independent tribes around the Black Mountain. But the force that was sent to restore order on that occasion was much smaller, if we remember rightly, than that which is detailed for the Agror Valley next month, and notwithstanding this it met with little resistance and finished its work in two months from first to last. If the political officers on the frontier are satisfied that the temper of the Goojars of Chappra is symptomatic only of widespread disaffection, and that in punishing them we shall fan into flame the smouldering hostility of the tribes around, there will be a justification for the extensive scale on which the expedition is being organized. But there is such a thing as overdoing it, and at first sight it seems as though this mistake were about to be committed. The despatch of an unnecessarily large force would mean something more than a waste of money. It would be a waste of power and of prestige as well, for it would give the tribesmen the idea that a very large force is necessary for the punishment of an insignificant group of offenders. We may admit, however, that the question whether the despatch of so large a force is necessary depends almost entirely upon the end proposed. If the Government of India contemplate nothing beyond the retributory destruction of a miserable shepherd's village on the Black Mountain then the force is extravagantly large. But there is something in the composition of the force which indicates a possibility that there is another purpose in view. The force will be divided into four columns, a disposition which will allow of a wide expanse of the hill country being covered, and will bring the expedition into the view of many tribes. As a march through the Valley and an "object lesson" in good conduct for people who would behave as badly as the Chappra shepherds did if they had the opportunity there is much to be said for it. As a punitive enterprise pure and simple, it comes under Sir Richard Temple's description of 'sending elephants into the country to pick up pins."

FROM the answer of Sir James Fergusson—in the absence of Sir John Gorst—to a question put by Mr. Kelly in the House of Commons on the 10th of August, the services of Mr. Hughes, one of the Superintendents of the Survey, were lent by the Government of India to the Deccan Mining Company, who arranged for his remuneration while in their service. During his employment under the Company he received no salary from the Indian Treasury. Mr. Kelly's question had for its chief object to draw the attention of Sir John Gorst to page 10 of the report of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company, where it was stated in the evidence of Mr. Watson that Mr. Hughes, who had been allowed by the Government of India to be employed and paid by the Company to ascertain the value of the Concession obtained from the Nizam, had received from Mr. Watson, the promoter and director of the Company, shares to the value of £3,200, for which he paid £1,000. The "gift" of £2,200 was an inducement to Mr. Hughes to work and throw his whole energies into the undertaking. Mr. Kelly asked whether the Government would require Mr. Hughes to return the £2,200 to the Company—a strange inquiry, seeing that it was not the Company but Mr. Watson who gave it; if it was a case for restitution surely Mr. Watson should be the recipient—unless indeed it be maintained that the Company has a lien on all Mr. Watson's shares in that concern, which is absurd as Euclid would say, for the whole contention of those on whose behalf Mr. Kelly put his question is that the Company is the child and puppet of Mr. Watson, who called it into existence with a wave of his hand. As things stand, and as they stood on the 10th of August, the shares sold to Mr. Hughes for a thousand pounds were Mr. Watson's to sell or to give; if any more money is to be paid on them it is not to the Company but to Mr. Watson that it must be paid. Sir John Gorst was absent, or he would have pointed this out to Mr. Kelly, who would have been somewhat puzzled as to what to reply until he read in the papers the fact telegraphed out to us last week—that Mr. E. H. Pollard has given his opinion as a man of law that there are grounds for an action to cancel the concession—saving, it may be assumed, the rights of *bona fide* investors.

THE betrothal of the Princess Sophia, sister of the Emperor William, to Constantine, Prince Royal of Greece, is an event which will strengthen the relations already existing between the reigning families of Germany, England and Russia. The Princess Sophia Dorothea Ulrica Alice, the fifth child of the late Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and grand-daughter of her Majesty the Queen, was born at Potsdam on the 14th June 1870, and is now therefore just over eighteen. Her fiancé, the Prince Royal of Greece, is the eldest son of George I., King of the Hellenes, of the Royal Family of Denmark younger brother of the Princess of Wales, and of Queen Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia. Prince Constantine—so named after his grandfather the Grand Duke Constantine, son of the Emperor Nicholas—was born at Athens on the 21st July—2nd August—1868, and is therefore just two years older than the Princess Sophia. It may not unreasonably be assumed that this matrimonial alliance, which strengthens the intimate family connection between the two Imperial dynasties, was not altogether foreign to the purpose of the recent visit of the Emperor William to the Czar. It will strengthen the position of the King of Greece by assuring him of the goodwill and affectionate interest of Germany and Russia. The English Royal family must approve a marriage which consolidates the position of a Royal house with which there are so many bonds of affection and common interest. What will the statesmen of the French Republic think of it? Hitherto the Hellenic kingdom has looked to France for sympathy and support when English interests seemed to be chiefly concerned in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, while Russia under the growing force of the Panslavic idea gave little heed to those ideas of Hellenic expansion which Alexander I. tolerated and encouraged. The recent endeavour of the French Government to protect the capitulary rights of Greek residents at Massowah against the Italians is only one of many evidences of the sort of moral protectorate which has been hitherto exercised by France in regard to Greek interests. The presence of a German Princess at the Court of Athens will not be seen with entire satisfaction by the French Government. A Republic is at a great disadvantage compared with other forms of Government in the matter of matrimonial alliances, for there can be no marrying or giving in marriage for the furtherance of international amity where there are neither prince nor princesses.

THE Haggards are evidently taking Africa into their keeping. Mr. Rider Haggard, as everybody knows, has a monopoly of fiction in the dark Continent, and is finding it as profitable as are most monopolies. His elder brother, Mr. Alfred H. Haggard, is appropriating the material things of South and Central Africa. He is the leading spirit in a commercial company which is to do for some parts of Africa which his novelist-brother has made known to Englishmen what the East India Company did for India. He is to be the Clive and Warren Hastings, as Mr. Rider Haggard is the James Mill and Macaulay combined, of Indian history. Mr. Alfred Haggard has had a varied experience. He has been an Indian Civilian, serving in Bengal as a Covenanted competition-wallah, until fever was too much for his stalwart frame. He took his pension at a very early age, and went back to England. He was not long before he became Secretary to the London Hospital, and held that post for five or six years. Having eaten the requisite number of dinners at the Temple he became a barrister and resigned his Secretaryship. Then his aims were bent towards journalism, and he was to have founded a new weekly which should have combined the best features of the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and the *Athenæum*, and all for three pence. He is Treasurer of the National Indian Association, and by great good luck was elected in early life a member of the Athenæum Club. He has other claims to fame, but we need not mention them, as they will doubtless all be eclipsed in the splendour of his African adventure—to use a familiar word in its old commercial sense.

THE Committee of the Byculla Club have invited his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin to dine at the Club when passing through Bombay on his departure from India in December next. His Excellency has accepted the invitation. The dinner will probably take place on the 16th of the month.

WE regret to have to record the death at the European General Hospital on Monday of Deputy Surgeon

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND GREECE.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophie, sister to the Emperor William, has been betrothed to the Crown Prince of Greece.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, Sept. 3.

General Boulanger has left France, and where he has gone to is a mystery. It is rumoured he is going to Russia.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ABDUL HUQ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Sept 4.

The Nizam's Government, having received and considered the Select Committee's report, is now taking steps to bring an action against Abdul Huq as soon as possible in order to compel the restoration of the portion of the concession assigned to him while acting as Agent to the Nizam's Government to whom the transaction was not disclosed. For this purpose a junior counsel has been engaged o assist Mr. Jardine, and it is probable that the matter will engage the attention of the Bombay High Court very shortly.

Legal opinions have been taken by the Nizam's delegate from the most eminent London lawyers, and their advice is that Abdul Huq may be compelled by any court of law to refund the quarter share of the concession assigned to him by the concessionaires.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The members of the Railway Conference held a short meeting yesterday to decide on the mode of conducting business. Work will be divided between sub-committees and be considered in general committee.

To-day the question of the interchange of rolling stock is under consideration.

MODIFICATION OF ARTILLERY RELIEFS FOR 1888-89.

Intimation has been received from Horse Guards that mountain batteries of Royal Artillery are in future to keep their mountain equipment during their whole stay in India, and in consequence of this change No. 9-1 Cinque Ports and No. 9-1 Northern Divisions, Royal Artillery, will not be required to move from the Bengal to the Bombay Presidency in consequence of which the following modification has become necessary in the reliefs already published for 1888-89 :—7-1 Southern Division go home in 1889-90 ; 9-1 Northern Division and 9-1 Cinque Ports Division remain at Darjeeling and Jutogh, respectively ; 8-1 Eastern Division go from England to Ferozepore ; 7-1 London Division from England to Fort St. George ; 4-1 North Irish Division from Fort St. George to Bombay ; 9-1 Eastern Division from Ferozepore to Rawalpindi ; 7-1 Eastern Division remain at Rawalpindi ; 3-1 Scottish Division remain at Roorkee ; 4-1 Lancashire Division remain at Rangoon ; 5-1 Southern Division move from Rawalpindi to Bombay, and will go home in 1889-90. This arrangement will result in a financial saving.

THE AGROR EXPEDITION.

The following is a list of the staff and troops for the Agror Expedition :—

Staff.—Major-General Commanding, Brigadier General J. W. McQueen ; Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel W. F. Gatacre ; Assistant Adjutant-General, Major C. C. Egerton ; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major E. R. Elles; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General Thornton ; Chief Commissariat Officer, Major Keigley ; Divisional Transport Officer, Captain Yielding ; Field Intelligence Officer, Captain A. H. Mason ; Survey Officer, Captain Wahab, R. E.

1st Brigade.—Commanding, Brigadier-General G. N. Channer ; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major N. P. O. Gorman ; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major E. E. Money. 1st Column—Commanding, Colonel J. M. Sym ; Brigade-Major, Major A. J. Watson. Troops—Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, 3rd Sikhs, half Company Bengal Sappers and Miners No. 3, and Head-quarters. 2nd Column—Commanding Colonel R. H. O'Grady, Colonel Haly, a Brigade-Major, and an Officer of the Punjab Frontier Force. Troops—Suffolk Regiment 20th Punjab Infantry, Wing 34th Pioneers and Wing 45th Sikhs.

2nd Brigade—Commanding, Brigadier-General Galbraiths ; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major J. A. Barlow ; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain C. H. H. Beley, and an Orderly Officer. 3rd Column—Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. J. Sunderland and Brigade-Major, Major L. B. Irvin. Troops—Sussex Regiment, 14th Sikhs, 40th Native Infantry, half Company Bengal Sappers and Miners No. 3. 4th Column—Commanding, Colonel A. C. W Crookshank ; Brigade-Major, Major C. D. Cave. Troops—Royal Irish Regiment, 4th Punjab Infantry, 29th Punjab Infantry and Head-quarters, Wing 34th Pioneers, 2-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery. The Artillery to be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon. The 3-1 South Irish and No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery will be allotted to Oghi to be distributed to Nos. 1, 2 and 3 columns by the General Officer Commanding. The 2-1 Scottish with the river column will be held in reserve and commanded by the senior officer. Brigade-Major to be nominated from the force by the senior officer. Troops—15th Bengal Cavalry, Seaforth Highlanders, and 24th Punjab Infantry.

(FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Sanction for the Agror Expedition was received from England this morning. The troops composing it will be ordered to the rendezvous at Oghi and Darband on October 1st. Major Keigley will be the Chief Commissariat Officer and Captain Yielding Transport Officer of the expedition.

THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

In opening the Soldiers' Exhibition at Poona H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught said : Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—I think after going the round of this exhibition you will be well pleased with the exhibits of both British and Native soldiers of the Bombay Army and their families. Compared with last year there is an increase in the number of exhibitors amongst the soldiers and women, but a falling off in the work of children, partly no doubt due to the decrease in the number of married non-commissioned officers and men in British Regiments. Last year I referred to the present short service system and the younger men now in the British Army as being the cause of fewer men going in for work in workshops, and therefore there not being so much work shown as there has been in former years. This speaks for the decrease in exhibits. I wish also to draw your attention to the little leisure soldiers of the present day have as compared with those of former days. So much is expected from him in every way. He is often ordered to go through different necessary courses which leave him but little time to himself. Notwithstanding this, I think you will find some good sound work here and there ; certainly less trash than there was last year. Amongst the British soldiers' exhibits there is a very ingenious and elaborate model of an iron foundry by Private Rochell, of the Durham Light Infantry, which has gained him an extra prize of rupees one hundred, the same amount as he gained last year, with a beautiful model of the machinery at the entrance to a coal pit. Privates Painter and Markwick, of the Royal Fusiliers, exhibit some good models, and there is also some good work from the Royal Lancaster Regiment. There is a well finished dressing table by Private Williams, of the Royal Engineers, and some very neatly finished saddlery by Bombardiers Ault, I.-B. Royal Horse Artillery, and Hinks, F-3 Royal Artillery. Boots and shoes, both British and native make, are exceptionally good. Havildar Luckmak Kalmak, 9th Bombay Infantry, has done three very clever etchings, and Mistree Devee Deen, a very ingenious table, all made out of one piece of wood. The needle-work was good, especially a child's frock by a woman of the Durham Light Infantry. I wish it were the fashion for more simple work to be sent instead of the number of pieces of crochet which are so much the less useful to exhibitions such as the present one. It cannot fail to be very useful and instructive. I desire to thank their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay and the many ladies and gentlemen, for their presence to-day, which shows the interest taken in our annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, and gives great encouragement to the soldiers to employ their leisure time in a profitable and useful manner. With the permission of their Excellencies I now declare the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1888 open.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The ties were drawn this evening. On Monday the 10th instant the Royal Fusiliers will play the Bombay Gymkhana ; on Tuesday the Durham Light Infantry will play the 3rd Light Cavalry on Wednesday the Artillery, Poona, will play the Kirkee Gymkhana ; on Thursday the Artillery, Kirkee, will play the Lancashire Fusiliers.

A capital polo match was played this evening by the Artillery, Kirkee, *versus* Grier's team, the former won by four goals to two.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The cricket match, Poona *versus* Old Cheltonians, was finished to-day, the former winning by two wickets. Poona made 68 and 180 for eight wickets, the Cheltonians 50 and 197. The fielding on both sides was excellent and the wicket perfect, fast and true. Spring and Rice of the Poona team took no part on the second day, being summoned by telegram to Bombay.

The evening concluded with a cricket dinner. Forty-five persons sat down to table. The string band of the 2nd Grenadiers was present. A pleasant evening was spent, which did not conclude till the small hours of the morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 3.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with homeward Indian mails of 28th ult., arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Sept. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, Sept. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here this evening.

SUEZ, Sept. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 3.

10 p.m.	79·5

TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	83·9

Despite confident affirmations to the contrary, it is now stated that a punitive expedition against the Black Mountain Tribes has been practically decided on.

A Chamar prisoner in the Delhi Lock-up, who is under trial for murder, has resolved to commit suicide by starvation rather than submit to the degrading rope of the hangman. The officer in charge of the lock-up reports that the Chamar has partaken of no food or drink since the 27th August, and that he seems to be determined to starve himself to death. The Civil Surgeon has therefore been called in to see what can be done. As there would appear to be no other way of dealing with a criminal of this sort, and it would never do to allow him to evade the law, the Civil Surgeon will administer food by force if all other attempts to do so fail.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sep. 1.

The continuous rain had so wrapped us, bodily and mentally, in a mantle of mist and gloom, that for some weeks no one has felt capable of any greater exertion than a growl at "this dreadful weather," but last Monday a struggle between "rain and shine" was apparent, and on Tuesday it was very plain that a "break" had at last come to interrupt the monotony of our damp existence. And for the last six days we have had really lovely weather. The country was rapidly being metamorphosed into one huge swamp, and it has needed these six days of steady and strong sunshine to make it anything like a respectable station again, with walkable roads and plains.

I am told that the reprieve from gloom is not to be a lengthy one. Ten days are to be our short space of brightness. Six we have enjoyed, and the remaining four we must cram in all we have to do to brace ourselves for another spell of rain and mould. I have often heard people declare that the Burma rains are most detrimental to one's wearing apparel. I am sure the Belgaum rains are in no less degree destructive to the freshness and beauty of anything that has to be laid aside for a sunny day.

All who could get away from the station did so—some to visit the Gokak Falls, which are at their very loveliest at this time of the year. The Railway is a great boon to weather-bound (in the way of amusement) folks. Till it was opened, one had to trust to the tender mercies and rather reckless driving of the tonga-wallas, and of the bumping that had to be endured in crossing a rutty road. At the end of a journey, say to Dharwar, forty-eight miles from here, one's bones seemed reduced to jelly, and bruises were largely bespread over the entire body ; the head getting a very fair share of the misery.

The Railway has stood this season admirably ; no derailment, no subsiding of bridges has occurred, and the trains arrive fairly to time. The Railway cottages form a pretty group, looking very bright, with their green trellised verandahs. There is no Railway school, but several of the employès make use of the only Church of England School in the Station—not, of course, including the Regimental Schools—S. Mary's. Each Tuesday evening a prayer meeting is held at the Railway Station for such of the Railway folks as care to take advantage of it. These meetings were organised, I believe, by the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Lawrence.

A Smoking Concert was given at the Artillery Theatre a few days ago, and was largely attended,—of course, by the sterner sex only. The concert was unanimously declared a decided success. It is the first of its kind ever held in Belgaum ; but Belgaum, as I have often heard remarked, is rapidly going ahead. The singers at the Smoking Concert were all military non-commissioned officers, I believe ; but all the officers in garrison, from the General down, were present.

The 13th Regiment were photographed, *en masse*, the other morning. Two photographers were present, one European and the other a native. I have not seen any of the copies yet. The photographs of the different tableaux at the last assault-at-arms were a great success. Mr. Baudesson, the only European photographer now in the station, (professional, I mean ; amateurs we have by the score) is very fortunate in his groups. They invariably turn out very successful.

Great preparations are going on, under the rose at present, for the "week." I hear that expectations of immense excitement and endless fun are held, and hope they will not be disappointed. From the entries for the coming races it may be confidently expected that they will be a very decided improvement on last year.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN NASIK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 3.

On Thursday last a large and influential meeting was held at Nasik, under the presidency of the Judge. Mr. Mulock, the Collector, and several of the leading inhabitants of the City and district were present. The subject under discussion was a scheme for building a bridge to connect Nasik and Panchvati. The great need for such a bridge has long been felt, for during the rains the only means of crossing the river is by a ferry—a considerable distance from the town and temples. The question has been often before the townspeople in different forms. Some ten years ago it was put on one side, even after the plans and estimates had been prepared, because the Municipality could not then contribute towards the expense, but last year the Municipality proposed to put by a certain sum in aid of this most desirable object, and at a meeting, held on the 1st of August last, promised a sum of Rs. 25,000 as a nucleus for a fund for building a bridge, to be called the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, provided that the sum of one lakh of rupees should be collected from other sources. It was with a view of settling the best method of collecting this money that the meeting of 29th August was convened.

All Hindoos who visit Nasik from time to time well know the inconvenience of not being able to cross from one side of the Godaveri to the other, and it is hoped that when they receive invitations to do so from the gentlemen appointed members of the bridge committee to collect subscriptions that they will respond liberally to the call. Not only do we trust Hindoo gentlemen will contribute, but that others also will feel that by subscribing to such a useful work they are laying out their charities in a way that will benefit all races and creeds.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the Bombay daily papers, and should be paid direct to the Bank of Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

The following has been addressed to the Registrar of the Bombay University :—

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

To the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—I presume the Syndicate has already appointed examiners for the different examinations of the University for this year.

2. If so, may I suggest for the Syndicate's consideration whether the names and qualifications of such examiners should not be communicated in time to the Senate ?

3. Rule 11, at p. 47 of the University Calendar, provides that all such appointments are "subject to the revision and control of the Senate." In order that the Senate may effectually exercise this power of "revision and control," it seems to me to be absolutely necessary that such information should be so communicated.

4. I would propose a printed communication to the Senate by the Syndicate, under your signature, in the accompanying tabular form.—I have the honour, to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) Nanabhai Haridas,
Member of the Senate.

In the form accompanying Mr. Nanabhai's letter, the following headings are given :—Names of examiners ; qualifications ; if first appointment, by whom recommended ; in what subject appointed to examine ; in what examination ; whether formerly acted as an examiner, and if so, when ; remuneration.

A curious case of punishing the gods is reported from Foochow. The idols of a certain temple in that city were those appealed to by persons who desired to be revenged on their enemies. They were supposed to cause death to those against whom prayers to them were directed. Recently the Tartar military commander died suddenly, and the idea got abroad among the people that he had been slain by the idols in question. The Viceroy of the province, hearing this, at once gave orders that they were to be arrested and punished. The prefect was instructed to see the decree carried out, and, armed with the Viceroy's warrant, he went to the temple and had fifteen idols arrested. These were of wood and about 5 ft. high. Before being brought for judgment before the prefect their eyes were all put out, so that they should not see who was their judge and be able to trouble him either here or hereafter. After a full investigation a report was sent to the Viceroy, who gave orders that the idols should be beheaded, their bodies cast into a pond, and their temple sealed up for ever to prevent them from troubling the peace of the town in future.

NEW PRODUCE MARKET AT CAMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY, Sept. 2.

On Friday last Cambay presented, near the Gowara Gate, a spectacle of exceptional interest. The want of a good market having long been felt, the Durbar constructed a splendid building, after the fashion of markets in larger cities. It contains 43 stalls, of which 41 are taken up, and there is a vast area of ground for the use of sundry hawkers, which will also afford accommodation for new stalls if necessary. It is enclosed by an iron railing, with two beautiful iron gates, crowned with lamp posts on either side of the gates, prepared to order by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay.

On the vaccant ground, within the enclosure of the market, an artistic "mandup" was raised, tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, &c. The market as well as the "mandup" were designed and constructed by Mr. Bezonji Shapurji Mehta, State Engineer in charge. A large board was hung in a conspicuous place, on which was written in golden letters "The Sheppard Market." From early in the morning throngs of people of all classes began to arrive to witness the day's proceedings. The Brahmins commenced the ceremony by repeating "shlokas" in Sanskrit from the Shastras, and the vegetable-sellers joined them in invoking the assistance of "Ganpati" in their new undertaking. Subsequently, the sirdars, sowkars and other respectable citizens of the town took up their allotted seats in the "mandup."

His Highness the Nawab arrived punctually at 9-30 a.m. The Dewan, Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, then addressed the meeting, and explained that his Highness had a twofold object in view in constructing the building in question. For some time past his Highness had been considering the best possible way in which to perpetuate the name of his honoured friend in connection with his State, and it was thought that nothing would please Mr. Sheppard so much as that his name should be associated with an object which had for its aim the benefit of the subjects of Cambay. Thus it was determined to provide this city with a handsome market and to designate it "The Sheppard Market." (Cheers.) Mr. Sheppard, besides being a personal friend of his Highness and of his late lamented father and his family, was the pioneer of education in Cambay, and whether as Political Agent or Commissioner had always evinced a true and genuine anxiety and goodwill for the well-being of his Highness as well as for his subjects. It was therefore only a fitting tribute that his Highness was bestowing on a gentleman so much known, so much loved, and so much honoured as Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, N.D., by calling the market after his name. (Cheers.)

On the Dewan Saheb resuming his seat, the Nuggershett Dipchand Luxmichand eulogized the benevolence of his Highness in providing a market for the Cambay subjects, and further added that it was Mr. Sheppard who had laid the foundation of the present administration, and to him was due all the credit of everything that one sees or experiences in connection with the administration of the State. (Cheers.)

His Highness then declared the market open, and after the customary distribution of "attar," rose-water, &c., the assemblage dispersed.

In the evening the Durbar entertained the principal residents of the town at a tea-party. The market was illuminated with oil-butties and Chinese lanterns, which gave it a decidedly picturesque appearance. The guests began to arrive soon after sunset, and a considerable number had gathered in about half an hour. Hindoos of many denominations, and a respectable representation of Mahomedans, with a sprinkling of Parsees, made up the total, whose various dresses presented a very pleasing appearance in the lamp-light. After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed at about nine o'clock.

THE GINSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Anent the above perennial climber, I beg leave to supplement your correspondent's (Mr. G. Carstensen) information. The "universal elixir" has been known to the "Celestials" from time immemorial ; but Willdenow only identified this individual in A. D 1740 (q. v. Bot. Mag. 1333). The plant is a native of Chinese-Tartary, and has now been naturalised in North America. The stem is herbaceous, leaves ternate, leaflets ovate, acuminate, serrated, and flowers of a light yellow hue.

The extraordinary virtues attributed to this plant are in the radix, which resembles in a way the "human form divine ;" hence, the great superstitious belief it is said to possess. "Panax"—not the Ginsing—"a high sounding title, meaning little less than the plant which bears it, is the long sought universal elixir." The name, as Mr. Carstensen says, is Greek, meaning "remedy for all things."

Every druggist's shop of the Chinese and Tartars must possess the renowned "Gensing" or "Ginsing," as all their prescriptions contain the drug. Persons of all classes use this marvellous root by boiling half an ounce in their tea and soups every morning as a preventive against consumption and other diseases. I here quote from Jartoux : "The most eminent physicians of China have written volumes on the medical powers of this plant, asserting that it gives immediate relief in extreme fatigue, either of body or mind ; that it dissolves pituitous humours and renders respiration easy, strengthens the stomach, promotes appetite, stops vomiting, removes hysterical, hypochondriacal, and all nervous affections" (I add, that it acts like a stimulant, and is an aphrodisiac) ; and last, though not least, it "gives a vigorous tone to the body, even in extreme old age."

The properties of this plant (the root) was put to a crucial test by physicians in Europe. Their verdict was : "We have no proofs of the efficacy of Ginseng in Europe, and from its sensible qualities it seems to possess very little power as a medicine."

The Panax aculeatum is also a native of China, and the P. trifolium, of North America, and is known as the "lesser Ginseng." The "Panax pseudo-Ginseng," a native of Nepaul, is closely allied to the Chinese, plant. It was first describe l and figured by Dr. Wallich. (*Vide* Calcutta Med. Phys. Trans., IV., p 117.) Nothing is known in India, as far as I am aware of, of the medicinal properties and uses of this latter "tree of life."—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 3. R. FRANK.

P. S.—I hope to give Mr. Carstensen a little more information about the "newly discovered plant"—the Gymnema Sylvestre—when time permits. From what I could learn Mr. Hooper, of Ootacamund, last year named the new medicine—"Gymnemic Acid."

R. F.

The appointment, says the *Whitehall Review*, of Sir Archibald Alison as Military Member of the Council of India in succession to General Foster, C.B., has created general surprise, and it must be added no little condemnation. It is no disparagement to a very able and popular officer when we state that he is not in touch with the Indian army of to-day, and must necessarily be but imperfectly acquainted with it, seeing that he has not set foot in India in the past thirty years, and can, in fact, only point to his service in the Mutiny—and very excellent service it was as Military Secretary to Lord Clyde during the eventful days of 1857-58—as his solitary connection with the Eastern Empire. The same paper goes on to say : It was generally thought that Sir Martin Dillon would be given the appointment, for which he was strongly recommended by Lord Napier of Magdala, when it fell vacant ten years ago. On that occasion his comparatively junior position in the Army List was successfully urged against his nomination, but only on that ground, as few officers could even then point to a more intimate connection with the Indian army, if only by reason of his long service as Military Secretary at Bombay and at headquarters, and he has since gained his latest experiences as a divisional commander in Bengal. The reasons, therefore, for his being passed over in favour of a general officer with but a mere fraction of his Indian experiences are envoloped in an impenetrable mist as we can scarcely accept the club report that Sir Archibald Alison has been given the appointment to make way for the Duke of Connaught's nomination to the Aldershot command.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have a funny paper for your neighbour. We have no objection to its crying down the National Congress, or anybody else. Every one has a right to express his own opinion on any subject for what it is worth, but because Messrs. Munshi and Hakim have thought it right to give out that they are opposed to the Congress, and have managed to obtain the concurrence of some of the ignorant masses—which is no difficult task if you knew when and where to find them (at the Joomma Musjid, after Friday prayer, for instance)—it by no means entitles one to assert that the opposition so brought about is that of the Mahomedan community ! The Anjumon-i-Islam boasts of hundreds of members of the best type from all classes of the Mahomedan community, and not one of them, except the two mentioned above, has so far shown any real opposition to the Congress. On the contrary, they who represent the intellect and the learning of the community as a whole have heartily fallen in with the movement. And your contemporary calls them "the knot of individuals who were present at the Anjuman meeting," whose "family party constitution" was also manifest to the omniscient writer. Against this, Messrs. Munshi and Hakim were chiefly instrumental in bringing about, at their own or somebody else's wish, a so-called meeting of the community by way-laying the most ignorant as well as fanatical portion of it at the Joomma Musjid, and exhorted many a devout Moslem to attend a congregation of Mussulmans. The good or bad taste with which such a meeting was organised in breach of the understanding arrived at in the assembled Anjuman (of which these two personages formed an assenting portion) and the sudden change of attitude by Mr. Hakim from a Congressionist to an anti-Congressionist, have been animadverted upon elsewhere sufficiently to obviate any lengthy remarks on them here. But since "Congress or no Congress" is essentially a question of quality rather than of quantity, are we to be carried away by the utterances of one or two men whose pretensions are mainly based on the acquiescence of those who know little or nothing about the great principle involved in it ? A mere glance at the names figuring for and against the institution will satisfy anybody as to the truth of what I say. In the same manner the attendance expected at the next Congress from this side of India will also show the class and quality of Mahomedans who sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the institution and who do not. And that shall be the proper criterion of it. No amount of writing in hostile newspapers will be of any use one way or the other. I for one consider the establishment of the Congress as an excellent idea to educate the people into the true and rightful principle of taking a loyal and timely part in the administration of the country they belong to.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 4. ISLAM SADICK.

A PARSEE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to request the favour of your giving the following a corner in your much esteemed paper.

It is a matter of regret that "Parsee Charity," though so highly spoken of, is merely wasting its fragrance on the desert land. The Parsees seem to neglect the time-honoured maxim "Charity begins at home." Looking into other communities, we can hardly find an instance where they would be giving away thousands for Municipal purposes without trying to supply the wants of their own community. In many cases of "Parsee Charity" we find that it is not charity for charity's sake, but rather for personal gratification. It is generally for the love of "flourishes" before and behind. Without any way deprecating the worth of "Parsee Charity," I say there are indeed several works of "Parsee Charity" which stand far from comparison with those of any other community. The recent founding of "The Parsee Orphanage" by our worthy citizen, Mr. Nusservanji M. Petit, in commemoration of the memory of his late lamented son, is a true work of charity, which, for generations, will be imprinted in letters of gold in the annals of the history of the Parsees. Greatness generally takes its rise from poverty, and this institution will, no doubt, in time to come, greatly ameliorate the condition of the Parsee community. The establishment of "The Parsee Loan Association" is one of the greatest wants of the day. Among us we have many respectable and once well-to-do gentlemen fallen victims to the vicissitudes of time, as well as many a youth of merit kept back from the prosecution of higher studies to the benefit of himself and his community for the want of pecuniary assistance. The object of the above Association should be to advance on easy terms, to such as are worthy, the necessary funds. The well-to-do members of the Parsee community must come forward to support this Association with their mite, and the councillors of our liberal handed Parsee Knight will do credit to themselves to draw his attention to this appeal, and impress upon him the necessity of founding this Association.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 3. KHOSEN N. B.

A COMPLAINT FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Conservancy operations, so far as I have seen in the many stations I have been a resident of in the North-West Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab, Central Provinces, &c., are usually carried on at night. But the practice does not appear to coincide with the views of the enlightened Municipal board of salubrious Ahmednagar ; for travellers and pedestrians to and from the railway station or strolling through the city in the morning meet these malodorous convoys plying about the Petty Staff Lines and the public roads leading to the distant railway station ; in fact, some of them are met with at all hours of the day to the no small disgust of residents with noses of their own. Is this the result of western civilisation ? a new arrival may well ask, or does the education imparted so liberally by a parental Government fail to eradicate certain ignorant and deep-rooted notions that have been handed down ? Or may it be attributed to ignorance of the common laws of health or to the class of illiterati generally figuring as members of Local Self-government Boards, who, ignorant of English, indifferent to everything but their selfish interest, immersed in plans for hoarding wealth, somehow get elected merely to gratify their own desires, for the nominal dignity a seat confers, and with an eye to the honors a benign and too conciliating Government bestows ?

JUNIUS.

The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia reports under date the 27th instant that quarantine at Bussorah on arrivals from the Persian Gulf has been abolished from the 17th August, and that arrivals from the Indian ports will be treated in accordance with the rules of 1867.

People in Ceylon have been criticising the prison discipline in that island, not in the way in which Mr. O'Brien and his friends criticise the discipline of the Irish gaols, but from the point of view that the convict's life should not be a happy one. The Inspector-General of Prisons thinks otherwise, and he thus records his opinion :—"I would say here that there has of late been a somewhat unreflecting outcry about the luxury of the Ceylon convict. It is true that he may have pleasanter food than other convicts, though he cannot have cheaper, and that in the provincial jails he may often not have severe toil. But if his life is so luxurious, whence, I would ask, the crowd of piteous petitions for even a little remission of sentence which I am daily sending from convicts to the Governor ? If they are so comfortable in prison why are they and their relatives always besieging his Excellency with earnest appeals for release ? They do so, in fact, because in the great majority of cases they hate their jail life. They hate their loss of liberty ; they hate regular work, however easy it is ; they hate the chance of a flogging for breach of jail discipline ; and they miss their gambling and their drinking and the society of their females. They hate to think that their old parents are unprotected and perhaps starving, and that their wives and children and any little property they may have are very much at the mercy of their debauched and unscrupulous neighbours. They hate too—those of them of good birth as so many of them are—to have to perform the domestic functions of a common jail, for their fellow-prisoners, many of whom are men of low caste ; especially do they hate the latrine duty, which falls to all alike.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At an adjourned meeting held on Monday evening, the Senate of the Bombay University resumed the consideration of the draft University Bill framed by Sir Raymond West, late Vice-Chancellor. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided ; and there was again a large attendance of fellows.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF AFFAIRS OF COLLEGES, &c.

The Senate proceeded to discuss the several amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Latham in section 20 of the Bill, which relates to the control of the University over the several colleges in the presidency, &c., which have already been published.

Dr. R. N. Khory withdrew his amendment in section 20, as the amendments moved by Mr. Latham, he said, fully covered the proposals he wished to make.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood said that as he moved the adjournment of the debate on Saturday evening, it was, he believed, expected that he should carry it on now. He could well have wished that the proposer and seconder of the several amendments to section 20 had moved them separately, and given the Senate some reasons for moving them. As it was, he did not even yet know exactly what the amendments were, for he had not any leisure since the debate was adjourned to compare the amendments as set out in the notice paper, with the section as it stood in the Bill. Perhaps the mover of the amendments was so well satisfied with the success of his motion for cumulative voting that he thought he could safely inaugurate a new system of cumulative amendments also in this Senate. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It would have helped those, however, who wish to understand the amendments if he had taken the trouble to bring them forward separately and explain them. It was possible also that, flushed with past victory, he thought it unnecessary to enter into any exposition of the views of those who supported the amendments and opposed the Bill as it stood. (Hear, hear.) But, perhaps, he was doing an injustice to his friend, Mr. Latham. He certainly did say something on Saturday about the power of Cambridge proctors. He asked whether any proctor would venture to enter the precincts of any college at Cambridge in pursuit of an erring under-graduate. He could not, however, on his asking him to do so, point out any provision of the Bill which would authorise this University to interfere in the internal affairs of colleges to any greater extent than was permitted at Cambridge. He believed that a proctor at Cambridge had the power in certain cases to inquire into the behaviour of under-graduates within the colleges. But the proctor of the Bombay University, of whom Mr. Latham was in dread, was entirely the creature of his own imagination. (Laughter.) If he thought it right to go forth, sword in hand to slay such phantom proctors—(renewed laughter)—he would certainly not draw him or any other Syndic out to take up arms in their defence. And then Mr. Hart, the seconder of the motion, supplied the place of all arguments by one of those funny stories which he enjoyed the monopoly of retailing to the members of the Senate. His little story of Saturday evening seemed to him to be devoid of all meaning in reference to the subject under consideration. But, perhaps, he need say no more about it than that it in no way furthered the business in hand, and was decidedly beneath the dignity of debate in this learned assembly. (Hear, hear.) To proceed now to the section itself, he had already said, in bringing forward the Bill, that the principle underlying the section was akin to the principle of self-government, to which effect was sought to be given in the earlier part of the Bill. Section 20 supplemented the earlier sections and was their necessary co-relative. The sections giving them the privilege for electing their own Senators would be of little value standing alone. They derive their value mainly from the further provisions which had in view the future growth and expansion of the University. At present this was not a University in the true sense of the word. It was not "a literary republic," as the University of Cambridge was designated in the short description of it, prefixed to its calendar. It was simply an examining board. It appointed examiners whose duty it was to pass or to pluck candidates at its examinations ; and when a high school student passed the matriculation examination, he in no sense became a member of the University, because the college that he entered was not itself incorporated in living union with the University. For such an institution those connected with it can be expected to feel but little affection. The feeling would be very different, however, if every student were to be assured that his future welfare would not be a matter of indifference to the University ; that his career and conduct while in *statu pupillari* were matters in which every other member of the University would always have an interest ; that he had entered a great "society" as the Cambridge Calendar has it—a "society" of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences,"—all the members of which had certain great aims and objects in common, and were animated by a common spirit of brotherhood, and of love for the great institution—the true and tender *alma mater*—under whose protection such a society was possible. It will be no small gain to this University if such a feeling and such a spirit can be engendered under the operation of the proposed section. If the idea of University in the true sense of the term one finds favour here, he did not doubt that we should witness the same great results here as have followed its adoption in other lands. If we cease to be a mere examining board, or a mere body of trustees of certain benefactions and aim at forming in the language of the Cambridge Calendar—which he would quote again—a "commonwealth" by the "union of * * colleges or societies devoted to the study of learning and knowledge"—if we become a great teaching body, having distinguished professors of our own and exercising a conscious and healthy influence over the studies and conduct of our undergraduates, he did not doubt that, as the years went on, the new spirit, which will thus be evoked in our midst, will prompt those members of our University who have the means to emulate the noble deeds of the benefactors of the older Universities in Britain, and by their benefactions to place this University in a position of financial independence. At present we have no such independence. We depend on Government to maintain the clock tower and the garden and to pay various other items of our expenditure, and we have to go hat in hand to the Municipality to ask for funds for lighting our clock tower—a most humiliating spectacle ! The position would be very different if the changes desired by the framer of this Bill were brought about. If those changes are not made, then what is the use of our electoral system that we are striving for so earnestly ? If we are only to be a board of examiners and trustees of certain funds in the future as in the past, then, he said, what urgent necessity is there for electoral bodies and elected fellows to manage our business, which might be managed almost as well by the Government or some able officer of Government, such as the Chief Secretary or the Inspector-General of Police, with the aid of the Accountant-General ? It was no part of the intention of the proposed Act to interfere with the real independence of colleges, which would simply, as at Cambridge, be subject to the control of "paramount laws of the University." The rejection of the underlying principle of section 20 will neutralise and make of no effect the provisions for giving us self-government. It will leave us nothing worth governing beyond what we already manage under our existing constitution. He begged the Senate in this matter not to be led away by the high authority of the proposer of the amendment, but to calmly and rationally decide for itself, whether the idea of the framer of the Bill who has worked so long for the University, and shown himself by indisputable proofs to be one of her truest friends, is a good idea and a noble idea, that may be fairly expected to be fruitful of good, and not by their vote to show their inability to appreciate his great and generous aspirations.

Mr. M. H. Starling, in supporting the amendments proposed by Mr. Latham, said that the Bill seemed to have been brought forward in order to enable the University to govern its own affairs in a more satisfactory manner. The section in question appeared to him to go very much beyond that, inasmuch as it proposed to enable the University to govern other people, and to pry into the affairs of particular colleges from which it received the students. He was not aware of the intentions of the framers of the Bill, but certainly by the way in which it was framed the University would have the power to interfere with the affairs of the colleges down to the minutest details, and put all sorts of obstructions in their way. The instances given during the previous debate of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were not at all applicable to the University of Bombay. They had three or four colleges in the city, and a large number of colleges scattered over the whole of the presidency situated at a distance of some hundreds of miles from the central body. In Oxford and Cambridge, all the colleges were collected within the towns of Oxford and Cambridge ; and the University, besides being an examining body, had powers of municipal government within its own jurisdiction in the same way as if it were a municipal body. There were, therefore, many duties which could be performed by Oxford and Cambridge which could not possibly be performed by the Bombay University. Further, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge their jurisdiction did not go into the interior of the colleges. He thought the colleges would be extremely astonished if the University of Cambridge were to regulate the actions of their professors and teachers as, for instance, what they were to do and where they were to deliver their lectures. According to the wording of section 20 as it now stood, it would enable the Senate

to lay down the courses of instruction, which was given by professors of the various colleges. The Senate was certainly not a body who were able to judge of a college, situated some five or six hundred miles away from the centre, which laid down certain courses of study for students attending that college. Mr. Starling said that he would certainly vote in favour of the amendments.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick agreed with the remarks of Mr. Justice Birdwood made in his minute on the report of the select committee that he could not approve of the proposed amendment of section 20, which might, if adopted, prove disastrous to the further growth of the University. The University aimed at being something more than a mere examining board, or a loose aggregate of disunited colleges. If its functions were to be limited to the appointment of examiners, the control of examinations, and the conferring of degrees, the duty could perhaps as well, or nearly as well, be discharged by the Government. If their responsibility towards their colleges and their inmates was not to extend beyond a formal recognition of affiliated institutions, which they were powerless to withdraw, however inefficient their teaching staff might become, and if they were to have no disciplinary control, except in certain specified cases over members of the University who were in *statu pupillari*, then the affiliation of colleges became a mere name and not a reality, and they only wasted their time when they endeavoured to provide an improved constitution for their University, in accordance with the views and aims of those who had laboured to raise it to its present position and desire to increase its dignity and usefulness. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) failed to see how the above statements of Mr. Justice Birdwood could be answered, or how, if the Senate accepted the amendments which had been proposed by Mr. Latham, this University could be otherwise than a mere examining board. He was unable to conceive of an University which consisted of a group of colleges acting in concert, with one another, and animated to a certain extent by one common principle, without its having some supreme central guiding authority. (Hear, hear, and applause.) They had been told by Mr. Latham that the University of Oxford had no authority whatever over the colleges at that place. (Mr. Latham: Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) would be very slow to accept that statement as absolutely accurate until he had an opportunity of examining the statutes of that University. He was unable to believe that the colleges there were in every respect independent, and that although they enjoyed the benefits of their connection with the University, they were nevertheless in a position to defy the University, and say, "You shall have no right whatever to interfere with us." But even if it were correct that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had no legal control over their colleges, yet it should be no precedent for the Bombay University. The position of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was very unlike the position occupied by this University. In the two former Universities the colleges had been in existence for many centuries within a very limited local area, subject to the same influences, and inheriting the same intellectual traditions. (Hear, hear.) Was it possible, then, to draw any parallel at all between those Universities and the University of Bombay? (Hear, hear.) Here they had colleges distributed over an area equal to that of half the countries of Europe. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In these colleges were students who belonged to different races, spoke different languages, and professed different religions. How could they then compare for a moment a collection of colleges scattered over such a wide area, and so completely different in every point, with colleges that were almost precisely similar to each other. He submitted that unless they drew the different colleges in the presidency together under one common head and united them under a supreme central and guiding authority, they would have really no University at all. He ventured to think that the Senate of the future would have some sort of common sense, and he was not in the least afraid that they would go prying into the internal affairs of the different colleges as had been suggested by Mr. Starling. The Senate might be trusted not to overstep the bounds of common sense and meddle with matters which they ought to abstain altogether from interfering with. It was absurdly inconsistent on the part of Mr. Latham and his supporters to argue that the Senate of the future would not be wise and possessed of common sense, because it was only but a day or two ago that he insisted on passing a clause in the Bill that the Senate should comprise the flower of the intelligence of the whole world. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If the Senate of the future was to be such a superior body as Mr. Latham obviously expected and hoped, it might surely be trusted not to interfere with matters over which it ought to have no control, and that it would interfere only with matters in which its interference would be beneficial, wise, and just in the interests of the University.

Dr. Peterson observed that the debate on this part of the Bill had so far been monopolised by their friends from the High Court. The time had perhaps come when the Senate might be willing to hear what a college professor had to say as to the relations in which the affiliated institutions could best be put to the University here. Great part of the objection taken to the Syndicate's proposal to give the University more power over the colleges than it at present possessed, appeared to him to rest on an entire misconception of the section as drafted. The section did not contemplate or permit *privilegia* or interferences with the individual professor. Under it, the Senate would be able to act on the colleges only by bye-laws dealing with general principles. Mr. Latham had told the Senate that an Oxford proctor was divested of his functions the moment he entered a college building, and he gave that as an illustration of the complete independence of the University enjoyed by the Oxford Colleges. The proctorial system had always seemed to him (Dr. Peterson) a ridiculous survival of the time when it was thought that the virtue of students could be secured by patrolling the streets as the proctors did; but he must decline to admit that the proctorial system whatever its merits or its faults, exhausted the relation of affiliation in which the Oxford Colleges stood to the University. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) With these two preliminary remarks, Dr. Peterson said he would address himself to the general analogy from an Oxford argument of which so much had been made. An argument of that kind had always to run the risk of the plea that the analogy halted, and Dr. Peterson asked the Senate to bear with him for a moment while he showed how valid that plea was in this case. The colleges at Oxford were ancient and venerable institutions, which had made the University what it was. The two had grown together. What were the Bombay colleges? He would begin with his own. It was a creature of the State, bound to obey each rescript from Poona, and at the mercy of every change of policy in the matter of education which might sweep over the mind of the government of the country. A second college was in the hands of, and entirely under, the control of, the great Society of Jesus, which was in it certainly working effectively for the spread of sound learning here, but had admittedly other ends, placed by itself higher, in view in everything it did. A third was part of the machinery of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland for the conversion of the inhabitants of this land to the bench of Christianity. A fourth was an appanage of the Indian Medical Department, a position probably forced upon it by the conditions of the case in its infancy; but out of which he (Dr. Peterson) for one hoped it would surely grow. (Hear, hear.) What common bond of unity or strength had such institutions except in the University to which they were all affiliated? Their only hope of independence lay in their dependence upon her; and her strength must be their strength, not their weakness. He besought members of the Senate to take the broad and generous view which was in the mind of the framer of the Bill, and to legislate, so far as they could, for a future, when the sacred interests of learning would be in the safekeeping of a United University and Colleges devoted to those interests, and to nothing else. That was the view in which he supported this section, and it was a view he pressed on all to whom the interests of the University were dear. Might he conclude with a story, not seeing why his friend, Mr. Hart, should have a monopoly of that form of argument. Mr. Birdwood, in charge of the Bill, had of course to make frequent references to the opinion of the Syndicate which, it was his business to lay before the Senate. The effect of one of these necessary references on a distinguished lawyer sitting at the time in his own neighbourhood had been to make him remark in language which he (Dr. Peterson) would make slightly more academical, "Blow the Syndicate." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) A good deal that was valuable in the Bill, as drafted, had already, as he thought, been sacrificed to what he would take leave to call the "Blow the Syndicate" theory of the situation. He asked members to dismiss that theory, and to vote on a careful consideration of the arguments for and against as they thought most conducive to the interest of the University. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. R. Scott said that the powers which it was proposed to confer by this clause were large and undefined. Vagueness was not the quality which Burke had thought them to expect in the work of a lawyer. This vagueness was even pointed out and commended to them by the authors of the Bill, but surely in a matter concerning the life and work of men who had come here and devoted themselves to the cause of education, it was right to be precise and definite. The powers to be conferred were new, and it seemed to be admitted that they were without precedent in the English Universities. (A Voice: No, no.) One gentleman, indeed, began by solemnly inviting them to make Oxford their model; but in two minutes, when he came to the point, he spoke in the opposite strain, and gave reasons for a different mode of Government. Now if they looked at the clause as it affected successively institutions, professors, and students, the question would arise. Why should the University or this Senate exercise control over their colleges? Was she the parent and these the children? No, but these Elphinstone and Scottish Church Institutions referred to by Dr. Peterson might be called, when compared with the lifetime of the University, hoary establishments. Or could they separate maintenance and management? The University could do nothing for the financial support of institutions. Would the founders and maintainers continue to uphold them if they were subjected to this new control? In practice they would have a repetition, on a small scale, of what was not unknown in history, but which had not stood the test of time—a Board of Directors side by side with a Board of Control. In this case there was a reversal of the historic relation. The Government became the directors of their colleges; the higher Board of Control was this independent and irresponsible Senate of the University. At present there was a sufficient mutual relation. The University recognised the colleges, and the colleges accepted its curriculum of study. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood thought that some great purpose of union would be served by this new proposal. There was this element of union in the arts colleges at present, that they taught the same subjects for a common degree. What new element of union was introduced by the clause giving this Senate a disciplinary authority over them individually? Few words were more profaned than this word union. It was conceivable, though not probable, that the powers to be conferred by this clause might lead in an opposite direction, through rivalry to disunion. As to the power to direct professors and deal with the incompetent, Mr. Scott would simply say that such powers should not be vested in a large, varied, and public body such as this. It was his college that suffered from an inefficient teacher, and to deal with such a case was the duty and also the interests of those that made the appointment. Lastly, as to students, Mr. Scott repeated what Mr. Birdwood had said, that they were not members of the University—(Mr. Justice Birdwood: Not at present)—nor did Mr. Scott see how this clause could make them members. He agreed with the sentiment that their behaviour could not be matter of indifference to them. They might even go farther and say with the old Roman poet, "There is nothing relating to humanity that is matter of indifference to us." But the real question before them was, Who is the proper body to exercise jurisdiction? This Senate, or the colleges to which they belong? Mr. Scott appealed, then, to the Senate, although by this clause it was tempted, although the suggestion of new and large powers was put before it by the Syndicate in the exercise of self-control, to repudiate a a proposal which, if carried into practice, might compromise the independence, the respect, and the authority of the colleges engaged in the higher education of this presidency. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The Rev. Father Hamilton agreed with the last speaker that the wording of section 20 was exceedingly vague, and thought that, while its vagueness rendered it difficult to criticise, it afforded a strong reason for viewing it with suspicion. The supporters of the section had kindly given assurances that it did not contemplate any interference with the independence of the colleges, but he took the liberty to doubt whether the result could be otherwise. The wording of the section either referred to such interference, or possessed no meaning at all. Such being the case, he would say that various motives strongly urged the rejection of the section and the adoption of the amendment in its stead. The first of these was the great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the section, which would entail great labour on the University authorities. Was it intended to establish a system of *espionage* and to pry into the inner working of the colleges? Without some such invidious proceeding it was of no use to think of carrying into effect the proposed supervision. Then, again, there was the difficulty of supervising colleges at a vast distance from Bombay, which would practically set them free from all control which would be reserved for those nearer home. (Mr Justice Birdwood, interposing, declared that such supervision was not the intention of the framers of the Draft Act.) The speaker repeated that if such supervision was not intended, he was at a loss to understand what meaning could possibly be attached to the words in the Act. He thought, moreover, that the adoption of this section would prove injurious to the colleges, and, therefore, to the cause of higher education. He would not speak of Government colleges, but felt sure that aided ones would suffer. Some of these had been established at the cost of much money and labour by men who came to India when a state of things existed to which they had accommodated themselves, and which they did not expect to see altered all on a sudden. Such a sudden alteration in the conditions to be fulfilled by professors, as, for instance, the passing of a bye-law which should disqualify them from teaching unless they had received degrees at certain specified Universities, would bear very hard upon the professors whose colleges were now in a flourishing condition, and would seriously mar the effect of their past labours. He considered, too, that interference with the internal management of colleges would be a serious blow to college discipline. Lastly, he looked on the provisions of section 13 as useless, inasmuch as they would attain no useful result. It had been said that the passing of this section was necessary for the growth of the University and the union of the colleges. He believed it to be necessary for neither. It could no more help the growth of the University than could the trousers of undue size have helped the growth of the little boy alluded to in a story told by one of the speakers in a former debate. (Laughter.) Such a mode of dress might give a false appearance of growth, but could not confer the reality. As to union, the present system which had produced such great results rendered the colleges sufficiently united for all practical purposes. He begged once more to say that what he most objected to in the section was its vagueness, which left it open to all sorts of interpretations hereafter. Much had been said concerning the shortcomings of the present system. He did not deny that the present system might possess defects, but he thought that they were not of a very serious character, and might be rendered worse instead of better by the passing of a section of so uncertain a meaning. In any case it was far better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine said that he would speak only on two points, and as shortly as he could. The first point was with reference to the subject that had been mentioned by many of the speakers, who happened to be opposed to the section as drafted. He meant the incompetence of the Senate to deal with matters affecting the colleges, the qualifications of professors, and the behaviour of the students by means of regulations and bye-laws. He somewhat shared these doubts that had been expressed, not at first when the Bill was brought in with its original safe-guards, but afterwards, because of the change that had been made by the alteration of section 13. He thought that it was quite logical of those who had passed the new section 13 to entertain these very serious doubts about the competence of the Senate of their own creation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) As a member of the Syndicate, he was willing to admit that the amended section had the weight of great names. It had been fully discussed and passed by the Senate, and it would be the business of the Syndicate to send it on to Government as it stood. The resolution of the Senate ought to be loyally supported by the Syndicate. (Hear, hear.) It had, however, put him into a rather difficult position, for in supporting section 20, this new section 13 standing there made him feel that he was not quite logical. (Hear, hear.) Most of the members who had already spoken had recognised the magisterial nature of the powers given by section 20, and seemed to have the same sort of forebodings as a journalist had expressed that morning in the *Times of India* about the honorary magistrates, appointed without constitutional safeguards and qualifications. These dangers Sir Raymond West and the Syndics took pains to avoid. When they brought in the Bill they intended to make the Senate as competent as possible for the purpose of these somewhat magisterial functions. Even though it was to act only by means of general bye-laws and regulations which were to be approved by H. E. the Governor-in-Council before they became law, still he was quite with the professors in their concern at giving any magisterial function to persons who were not fully competent to perform it. He quite agreed with their view that it was a wrong thing to give such functions first, and then to say that time and experience would teach them the way in which those functions should be performed. The analogy with the English laws about magistrates was remarkable in the three ways of appointment. Some were to sit *ex-officio*, like magistrates in cities; others by nomination of the Government instead of the Lord Chancellor; others to be elected as happens in some corporations. He had carefully considered the question whether in the face of the alteration made in section 13 to let in new descriptions of persons to elect and be elected, he could now vote for this section 20 as it stood. He did not think that foreigners not subject to the Crown should control these colleges unless the Government had first satisfied itself and nominated. But, on the whole, he was of opinion that the section, which looked to the future might well be passed. He concurred with Mr. Kirkpatrick when he said that they should lay their foundations well and deep at the time they went in for legislation. As regarded the functions he would point out that the words must be vague, because they dealt not with individual cases, but with regulations and bye-laws. (Hear, hear.) As an additional safeguard, they had made the concurrence of H. E. the Governor-in-Council requisite in the matter. Sufficient precautions were taken to show that the regulation or the bye-law was general, and did not touch any particular case, nor did he think it could be so interpreted. He did not think that the Senate had ever shown any inclination in the past to take a lot of unnecessary trouble on their own hands, nor would they desire to do so in the future. Every man used to authority knew quite well that the only way of preserving his own authority was to preserve the authority of others. He did not understand why it should be thought that, by taking these general though guarded powers, there should be any desire to go further than any reasonable man would go. The proper presumption to make and always made was that public authorities would act openly, constitutionally, and reasonably. It was wrong to suppose, therefore, that the Governor, the Senate, or the Syndicate in matters of control would act in the opposite way or by the secret means one speaker seemed to fear, or by the advice of unworthy or irresponsible outsiders. Espionage and such practices formed no part of their present procedure. By the alteration of section 13 a great many of the professors would be elected members of the Senate, and they would therefore have an opportunity of laying their views as regards their own colleges before that body. (Applause.)

Professor Forrest said that it struck him that the question they had to decide was not how this clause would affect foreign institutions, but indigenous institutions. They all knew that foreign colleges in this land had a central machinery for controlling them. He was certain that the framer of this Bill felt that, in course of time, year by year there would be a large increase in provincial colleges all over the presidency. They might also feel that the time was not far distant when Government would withdraw from direct control in higher education. The question, therefore, was entirely for the native members of the Senate to decide—as they were most capable to decide—whether the University ought to have a central control, or that the provincial colleges would be better managed by the local boards? The foreign institutions had their central agencies at home, and he (Mr. Forrest) asked the native members of the Senate what they proposed doing regarding their own institutions in the presidency? Did the native members think it advisable that the University should exercise its power and have the same general control over their colleges just as in the matter of the degrees? The Bill was entirely their own Bill, and it was for them to settle and pass a vote, having much more knowledge on the subject than any European. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. V. A. Modak felt bound as a native member of the Senate to take up the challenge thrown down by the last speaker. If the University could exercise thorough control over individual colleges, not only in Bombay, but throughout the length and breadth of this presidency, if it could look into the detailed arrangements of the studies, the moral behaviour of the students, and all manner of things, it was certainly an excellent idea. But the question must be looked at from a practical point of view. Did the Senate or the Syndicate intend to appoint a board of visitors or their own inspectors to exercise a regular control over the colleges? He failed to see how the Senate or the Syndicate, meeting as they did, at pretty long intervals, could regulate matters appertaining to the internal administration of these colleges. Surely men like Dr. Peterson, Professor Oxenham, Mr. Gunion, and their Vice-Chancellor, could be trusted to manage the internal administration of their own respective colleges. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The amendment passed in section 13 had been ridiculed by a speaker and reflections had been cast on the attitude taken up by the Senate generally on that section, which admitted into their Senate men of learning from the Universities of all parts of the world,—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and also professors of colleges. The latter, being thus entitled to be members of the Senate, would be in a position to be acquainted with the views and wishes of the Senate and act accordingly. He (Mr. Modak) was utterly surprised at the indignation expressed against the amendment in section 13 by members who ought to have a better practical knowledge of things connected with the University. (Loud laughter.) He was strongly of opinion that the internal affairs of the various colleges in the presidency should not be interfered with. If a college staff was found inefficient the University had the power, under the section as it stood, to reject the recognition of that college. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who rose amidst cries of "Divide, divide," said that the Bombay University was founded upon the model of the London University. If the London University did not exercise powers which were sought to be given to the local University, they could also certainly do without them. There was no reason shown why the colleges in Bombay would not be able to conduct their own affairs equally as well as colleges belonging to the University of London without any interference on the part of the University. Looking to the practical difficulties referred to by Mr. Modak, who was a very experienced practical teacher and principal of the largest Government school in the town, it appeared almost impracticable that the University could ever exercise a satisfactory control over the colleges. What they wanted in the Bill was self-government, and they ought to see that they did not destroy the very thing they sought for.

The several amendments that were proposed by Mr. Latham were then put to the meeting, and carried by a large majority.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who was to propose another amendment in the same section (20), then moved for an adjournment of the debate, stating that it would take some time to address the meeting on his amendment. He proposed that the meeting be adjourned until Tuesday next, at 5-15 p.m.

Mr. Justice Birdwood did not think it desirable to adjourn the meeting till the following afternoon, as the Syndicate would hold its next meeting on Wednesday, and it was only fair that it should have an opportunity of considering what steps should be taken by it with reference be the Bill, which had been so much modified that it could not to said to be any longer the Bill of the Syndicate. He was in favour of the adjournment till Thursday.

The Hon. Mr. Latham asked the Senate to exercise a little self-denial and finish all the amendments on the section that night.

As the Senate were not inclined to sit any longer, Mr. Latham proposed, and Mr. Starling seconded, that the meeting be adjourned till yesterday. This was agreed to by a majority; and the meeting dispersed.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 5.—Meeting Town Council.
„ 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
„ 10.—Cricket: North vs. South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
„ 11.—Cricket: North vs. South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
„ 12.—Cricket: North vs. South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
„ 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation.
„ 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
„ 19.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 26.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

MILITARY NEWS.

The Brigadier-General commanding the district, in his district order of the 3rd instant, announced with regret the death of Deputy Surgeon-General R. A. Chapple, Medical Staff, which took place that afternoon, at the European General Hospital. The funeral did not take place on account of some unavoidable circumstance till yesterday morning, when the remains of the deceased officer were carried to Sewree, and there interred with military honours. The Gloucester Regiment furnished the escort party, and the 4th Bombay Rifles, the firing party. The band of the latter regiment also attended.

The Indian Government Marine steamer Tenasserim will leave Bombay for Aden *via* Karachi, on the 28th instant, taking F.-3, R.A., to Karachi, and half of No. 4 Company of the Sappers and Miners to Aden. It is also notified for general information that the I. M. S. Dalhousie will leave Aden for Bombay on the 1st proximo, arriving here *via* Karachi, on the 12th idem. At Aden it will embark No. 3 Company of the Sappers and Miners, which will proceed to Kirkee on its arrival here. She will also pick up F.-2, R.A., at Karachi, which will be transhipped into H. M's. homeward bound troopship Euphrates at this port.

The following removals are ordered:—Second-Lieutenant Thompson, Connaught Rangers, to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment; and Majors Marryatt and Nuthall, Manchester Regiment, to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of theirs respectively; the latter comes out early in October.

Lieutenant Lane, K. O. B.'s, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Lieutenant Swayne is appointed Adjutant of the 16th Bengal Infantry; and Lieutenant Haig, Quartermaster of the 12th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Casuana, East Lancashire Regiment, joins the 6th Punjab Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Colonel Senior, 1st Bengal Infantry, will in all probability remain in England for another year on extended leave.

Captain Ravenshaw, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Fox, Somersetshire Regiment, proceed home on twelve and six months' leave, respectively.

The staff allowance of the principal provost marshal in the field has been fixed at Rs. 3,000 per mensem, with an office allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem; but should the appointment be held by an officer of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, the latter will be allowed to carry with him to the field his departmental grade staff allowance, and will be entitled to no other allowances.

Truth hears on good authority that at a recent inspection of a crack cavalry regiment, Genl. Sir Evelyn Wood found some of the junior officers so hopelessly ignorant of elementary military matters that he publicly rebuked them on parade, and ordered them recruits drill.

A report has been made to the War Office upon the experiments recently made with the Maxim gun at 600 and 800 yards, in comparison with fire from Martini-Henry rifles. At 600 yards, fifteen men, all first or second class shots, fired ten volleys and made 52 per cent. of hits in 3 min 35 sec., while the Maxim firing the same number of rounds at the same targets, made 81·56 per cent. of hits in 2 min. 35 sec. At 800 yards the results were—fifteen Martini-Henrys, 40·65 per cent. of hits in 3 min. 40 sec; Maxim, 80 per cent. in 1 min. 30 sec. The targets were arranged so that the volleys fired by the men were directed alternately a quarter right and a quarter left, the interval between the targets being twelve yards; the Maxim fired fifteen shots alternately on each target. Further experiments are to be made at unknown distances, and as nearly as possible under service conditions, at ranges between 1,000 and 1,200 yards; and on this occasion the new service rifle, with dial sight, is to be tested.

BULGARIAN BRIGANDS.

Herr Binder, one of the Bellova captives, has given the following narrative of his experiences:—

"We were taken prisoners on the Sunday evening at half-past eight. Messrs Scrikofsky, Landler, Mitkloh, and myself were sitting quietly at the Cafe Manto in Bellova, when five brigands entered, yatagans in hand. The chief approached Landler, and said "Signor Landler, follow me." Before Landler could answer he received two blows in the face, and was led into the next room. The brigand chief then came up to me and seized hold of me by the wrist. As I hesitated I also received two blows in the face. The brigands, brandished their yatagans over our heads, and all resistance would have been in vain. Scrikofsky, with Landler, Mitkloh, and I together with a labourer had our hands tied. We were taken away about one kilometre to a pit, where the brigands had put men already, in 1884 There we found thirteen brigands waiting for us. We marched the whole night till three in the morning, when we rested till noon. On the Monday we sent the first letter to Frau Landler, asking her to make every effect to obtain our release. The labourer captured with us served as messenger. The same day the brigands heard the mounted gendarmes were coming, and consequently changed their quarters. On the Wednesday our provisions, consisting of bread, mutton, tunny-fish and cognac, taken by the brigands from the cafe at Bellova, were exhausted. The next two days all we had to eat was beech leaves, clover, and grass. Tobacco we had in abundance. Six of the band were sent to capture somebody provided with eatables. In four or five hours they returned with two Turks, one of whom received 12 francs the next morning to go and buy bread with. He was told that if he did not come back his comrade would be put to death. We withdrew to a small wood, three kilometres off. The Turk, however, did not return. The chief was furious, and wanted to slay the other Turk with his yatagan, but his followers prevented him from doing so. Afterwards we set out again, and marched for some time. The brigands took bread and buckwheat from a shepherd, which was distributed among themselves and us, prisoners. Towards nine in the morning the Turk, whose name was Hassan, asked to go on one side, which, accompanied by several of the band, he was allowed to do. Presently we heard a terrible howling. Hassan had tried to escape, and the brigands had beaten him till he lost consciousness.

It was then decided that he should be killed. The question arose as to who should do the deed. Amongst the brigands was one Gejargi a butcher by trade, who wore a long knife. Lots were drawn in a hat, and the marked paper was drawn by Gejargi. Hassan was standing five yards off. In an imploring tone he called out, "I have £30 at home, and you shall have it if you spare my life!" The brigands laughed incredulously. Hassan was not killed directly. He was left in mental agony another eighteen hours. Towards five o'clock the next morning Gejargi and three others lagged behind, and we knew that Hassan was to die. Shortly afterwards they came up without Hassan, and the horrible Gejargi, with an air of satisfaction, wiped his knife from which the Turks blood was dropping. They said it was difficult to cut off Hassan's head. The executioner had to try three times before he succeeded. Hassan's murder furnished the brigands with matter for conversation for a whole week. The band is organised on a military footing. After our capture they took down our names, nationality, religion, and profession. Five of the band are first-class brigands, four belong to the second class. Two act as spies, and the others are called "fox tails"—the last do the drudgery. The executioner Gejargi is a first class brigand.

The band is made up of Bulgarians, with the exception of two who are of Albanian origin. One of them speaks Polish and Russian. Kassareff wears modern civilian clothes, the others the Bulgarian national dress. They repeatedly said that they expected to be pardoned in case there was a change of *regime* in Bulgaria. The brigand Mitri said he had recently been to the Slav Committees in Odessa and Kalafat. Kassareff made no secret of it that he had spent the winter with those committees. The brigands announced their intention of shortly carrying out a great coup which would reveal their political mission. They said they only wanted the ransom for political purposes. We had no more forced marches in Macedonia where the brigands felt at home. When our ransom money came there was a quarrel as to how it was to be divided. Eventually it was distributed in four categories. We ourselves got £4 each as luck money, with the remark, "This is a present from our band." The £32 found upon us when we were captured was also returned to us. The brigands who took us are pious. They cross themselves morning and night, and before each meal. They live in accordance with certain laws. None of them may marry, as they are afraid a woman might betray them. They are not even allowed to talk about themselves. Every prisoner has to pay a ransom, as it would destroy their authority to release their captive without one. If payment is delayed, the amount craved is increased. Each shot that the brigands are obliged to fire in defending themselves cost £100.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

The mail steamer Alameda, a *Standard* correspondent reports, took to New Zealand news of a romance of the sea, every whit as wonderful as that told by Mr. Rider Haggard in his remarkable story of "Mr. Meeson's will." It is as follows:—

On April 19th last, the Henry James of Glasgow (Captain Lattimere)—an iron ship of 934 tons register with a cargo of coal, and having several passengers on board, bound from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Francisco—struck on a coral reef soon after passing the island of Palmyra, in the Pacific, about 5 degrees north of the Equator. The vessel had to be abandoned, and the boats being got out the crew and passengers took refuge on the island of Palmyra. They found there plenty of cocoanuts and some small birds, so that they were in no danger of immediate starvation. The mate and four seamen volunteered to go in one of the ship's boats to Samoa—a distance of one thousand three hundred miles, measured in a direct line. The boat was provisioned with a small keg of water, two hundred and fifty cocoanuts, a little bread, mutton, cheese and whisky, and with this scanty provision for the journey the intrepid men set forth upon their perilous voyage. They reached Samoa in safety in nineteen days, although more dead than alive. Owing to the milk in the cocoanuts turning sour in consequence of the great heat, the men suffered severely from dysentry, and were so exhausted on arrival that they had to be carried from the boat. Attention was at once turned to the castaways left upon the island. Among them were two ladies and four children—two girls and two boys, their ages varying from three to nine years. Several of the passengers were ill when the mate and his party left the island, and in their destitute state they felt the exposure greatly. Great fear was entertained in Samoa, lest some, or indeed all, of them would be found to have perished by the time help arrived. The British Consul at once chartered a schooner to go to the assistance of the castaways, but before the schooner could reach the island the captain of the Mariposa, a mail steamer, bound from New Zealand to San Francisco, happened to hear of the disaster, and very kindly determined to visit the island, which lay some thirty miles out of his course, in order to see what had become of the refugees, whom he was fortunate enough to be able to rescue.

RESCUE OF THE CASTAWAYS.

On the Mariposa nearing the neighbourhood of the island, officers were stationed at the mast head, the captain was on the bridge, and every available field-glass and telescope was in use by the passengers to catch the first appearance of land. "At three o'clock," writes a passenger, "the mate, from the mast-head, called out 'Land ahead!' and about an hour afterwards we could make out the island quite distinctly, and the excitement became intense when the captain said he could see people on the beach endeavouring to launch a boat. Before long the engines stopped, and we lay to about two miles off the island, which was surrounded by coral reefs, over which a heavy surf was breaking. We could now see the castaways dragging their boat along between the reef and the island, where, it being low water, the boat would not float. The boat was, after a mile of this work (during which the men got their feet cut very badly through walking barefoot over the coral), got into deeper water. Sail was set, the shore skirted for some distance further until an opening in the reef was reached, the breakers were safely negotiated, and the boat was headed for our ship. In the meantime a boat, manned by the chief mate and a crew of four, had put off from the Mariposa, and meeting the boat from the shore transhipped a part of the shipwrecked crew, and in this manner the whole of the castaways were safely rescued. Three ringing cheers greeted the arrival of each boatload (three trips in all were made), and the appearance of the one containing the women gave rise to increased excitement. One of the sailors, whose only covering consisted of a very ragged pair of trousers, was suffering from large open sores on his back, caused by the sun and salt water, but with this exception, and one or two cases of dysentry, the men and children were fairly well. The ladies, of whom there were two, appeared to have suffered the most, and the mother of the four children, who shortly expects an increase in her family, was very much overcome with excitement and weakness. Contributions of clothing, &c., were soon forthcoming, and in a very short time the sufferers were as comfortable as it was possible to make them.

LIFE ON THE CORAL ISLAND.

The survivors had an interesting story to tell. Palmyra Island is about eight miles long by two to three miles wide, and is surrounded by numerous small islands and coral reefs. The captain of the Henry James reports:—"We found on the island, the remains of six huts, also a quantity of firewood, which had been cut and piled by some previous shipwrecked crew. During our six weeks' stay on the island, with the exception of attacks of dysentry, all hands enjoyed fairly good health. We found water on a small island of two hundred yards diameter about two miles off, in an excavation dug about 18 inches deep. Cocoanuts were in abundance, also eels, birds, land crabs, and pepper grass. We also found plenty of eggs, but decided after a few days not to take any more lest the birds might become scarce. The leeches were very troublesome on the island, making their appearance in hundreds after every shower of rain, and fastening on the bodies of the shipwrecked people; indeed one was taken off the ship's dog the day after the rescue. It was after the lapse of a fortnight that water was found. Eels and some fish were also caught with pins and a roughly made hook, and there being plenty of birds eggs to be got, there was nothing like starvation. There were also inscriptions cut on trees, but they were illegible."

RESIGNATION OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

Count von Moltke has been released from his functions as Chief of the General Staff of the German Army at his own request, on the ground of his advanced age, as he is now eighty-eight years old. The Emperor addressed to him a most gracious letter, appointing him President of the National Defence Commission, a position occupied by the Emperor Frederick when he was Crown Prince. This appointment shows that Count von Moltke's counsel will still be available for the army in all important military questions. Count von Waldersee has been appointed his successor as Chief of the General Staff. As Quarter-master-General of the Army, Count von Waldersee has hitherto been Count von Moltke's deputy. The former is distantly related to the Imperial family, having married the widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who was uncle of the father of the present German Empress. The Countess von Waldersee was born in New York She is the daughter of Mr. David Lee, a merchant of that city.

The Berlin correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* says:—The resignation of Count von Moltke is the most prominent feature in the process of regenerating the body of officers employed in high commands. Although all the indications appear to be favourable to the maintenance of peace, the interests of the army and of the country demand that full preparation should be made for all the probable eventualities of war. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the chief of the general staff, no less than the commanders of the army corps, should be fully capable of enduring the physical fatigues of a possible campaign. It is with this view that the Emperor is proceeding with the gradual removal of old generals from active service.

Not the least interesting fact about General Moltke's career is the lateness with which it may be said to have begun. It was not till his fifty-seventh year that Moltke attained to a position of authority; the first of his great triumphs was not won till he was sixty six; and his victorious campaign against France was the work of his seventieth year. A Mecklenburger by birth, he was brought up chiefly in Denmark. He entered the Danish army, and left it for the Prussian. The first great event of his life was his departure in 1835 for Turkey, where he became military adviser to the Seraskierate. In Turkey he remained four years, and there it was that his talents as a military organizer first found scope. In 1855 he became Equerry to the Crown Prince, and two years later he became Chief of the General Staff. From this moment his influence was predominant in all military matters. In 1859 he had to set in motion the concentration of Prussian troops which led to Napoleon III., signing the peace of Villafranca. In 1864 came the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark for the possession of the Duchies, and the General was charged with much of the conduct of that war. The declaration of war which followed between Prussia and Austria was the decisive event in Moltke's life; for to him it fell to conduct the operations of the war, which were successfully ended with the victory of Sadowa. The crowning success of his life was the campaign against France in 1870-71, which he conducted so brilliantly and which terminated so gloriously for Germany.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—S. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Alvah, 1,511 tons, Captain R C Turner, cleared out yesterday for Amsterdam, laden with a general cargo.

The s s Scawfell, 1,439 tons, Captain John Stanhope, from Cardiff (Aug. 8), arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with coals.

The British steamer Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J George, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening from Cardiff, laden with 4,006 tons coals and Mr F Schmidt, a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Captain.

The Anchor line steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain R J Garrick, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Maryan and infant, Mrs Carter and child, Lieut A B Fox, Captain E C Kelly, Rev D Fernandes and Mrs Butterford and four children, and two deck.

The B I S N steamer Assyria, Captain T H White, arrived in port yesterday from the Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Gray, Mr J H Gambier, Mrs De Gama (senior), Mrs De Gama (junior), Miss De Gama, Mrs Massey and four children, Mr A J Moonshee, and Mr Ismail Bey, as cabin and eighty-four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—September 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ..	2216	R. J. Garrick ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Labourdonnais..	427	P. Sibilat ..	O	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Alvah	1511	Turner	1	R. Bomanji.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Po	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bonacci.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Algoma (s)	George	Cardiff, Aug. 4.
4	Assyria (s)	Whitehead..	Busreh, Aug. 21.
	Scawfell (s)	Stanhope	Cardiff, Aug. 18.
	Megara (s)	......	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Clyde (s)	Mudie	London, &c.
	Alvah (s)	Turner	Amsterdam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 4.

For London.

Clyde s—13 cwts ivory, S Darvish; 8 cwts ivory, A C A Rehman.

For Amsterdam.

Alvah s—3,000 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld.

For Antwerp.

Labourdonnais s—5 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—10 boxes silver (Rs 88,000) Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 680 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Po s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.

Venetia s,—195 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s,—10 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s,—12 cwts ivory, M. M. Ensbhai; 530 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 280 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 20 bales twist, E. Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, S. J. David and Co; 100 bales twist, 125 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, and 17 cwts ivory, C. Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s,—400 bales twist, S. Abraham; 128 bales twist and piece-goods, D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales twist, and 74 bales piecegoods, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 bales piecegoods Tatta and Co; 80 bales twist, E. J. Abhraham.

For Calcutta.

Umballa s,—26 bales cotton, R. Lachmandas.
Khundalla s,—248 bales cotton, R. Lachmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 1.

Whylock, Lieut, Gloster Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

September 2.

Wood, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, on furlough, from London.

September 3.

Cooper, Vet-Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Asmuti.
Capel-Cure, Captain, Gloster Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Way, Lieut, 13th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Nasirabad.

September 4.

Gray, Captain, 3rd Bel och, on duty, from Karachi.
Fagan, Lt-Col, Bombay, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Gordon, Lieut, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Burma.
Gordon, Major-Genl, Comdg. Burma Division, on leave, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—September 1.

Wynell-Mayow, Major, R A, to join, to Poona, en route to Saugor.

September 4.

Clubley, Col, 2nd Madras Infy, on furlough, to England.
Broadfoot, Major, R H A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Andrew, Lt-Col, Survey of India, on furlough, to England.
Middleton, Captain, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Major-Genl, Burma, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Lieut, A D C, to General Gordon, on leave, to England.
Blanshard, Major, 12th Bombay Infy, off furlough, to Ahmedabad.
Cooper, Vet Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Asmuti Camp.
Dyson, Surgeon, P W O Grenadiers, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 5th, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will have all staff sergeants' swords and bugles returned to Head-Quarters at once.

3. The Colaba range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

By Order,
H. S. H. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind .... W. SE. [illegible] SW.	[illegible]
Movement of wind in 24 hours	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
„ year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Sept....	..

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseased caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

BE CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

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WRITE TO-DAY.
EVERY MAN
suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Melancholia, or any sign of premature decline of Vital Energy, consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "Galvanism Electricity," just issued by MR. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances.
Sent under cover, post free. Note the address
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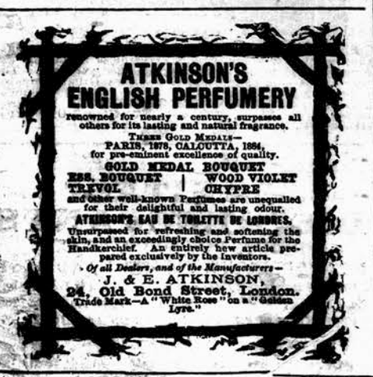
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ENGLISH PERFUMERY
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET
ESS. BOUQUET | WOOD VIOLET
TREVOL | CHYPRE
and Other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the inventors.
By all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
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A BOON Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, upon application. MARSTON REMEDY Co., 340, LONDON.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs. 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, ranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

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Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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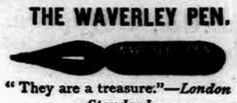

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FOR SEPTEMBER 1888

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OF ALL THE

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WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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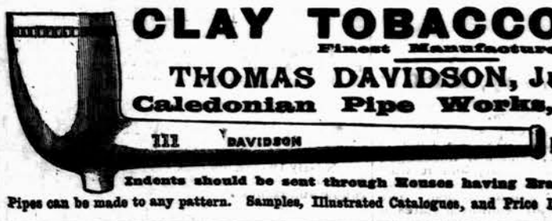

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S. Bunder	Bhusawal	Gotari	Dadri
Mundi "	Junctions	Bhopara	Ahda
Sion	Sonkh	Mhow (for	Bamnoora
Panchpagdy	Nimborah	Marhu	Kattgoora
Parel Station	Rawr	Neemuch	Moorlimpoora
Dadur	Khamgaor	Nagpoor	Morra
Sion	Shahtaugur	Jaora	Morena
Omria	Chandoor	Budlagoor	Bubnahra
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malkur
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nowl	Dhanlopa
Tanasha	Nagaor	Khachrowli	Pachoomma
Bassein	Khandwah	Kuchnoda	Pachoora
Callian Junction	Jawar	Fadeedarl	Dyrabad
Titwalla	Beorh	Khandallia	Wurdnah
Khandewall	Simroli	Lasoorsee	Powaur
Wyad	Harsud	Kasli	Sirsee
Shapoor	Kirkham	Ka-kulia	Baroo
Atgaum	Sherigaor	Tullingaum	Kapri
Khurdo	Timoonee	Salaiwali	Salgaon
Kirkatha	Hurdaa	Kirkee	Kalee
Kruttpore	Pehtal	Kirkee	Kalee
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonakkd	Parnee Rd
Ballgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Mathoh
Dondee B. Siding	Khandi	Jurwalee	Ungul
Nassick Rds	Dulsia	Yeoul	Mohil
Khairwadee	Sherpee (for	Nuggur	Mohiney
Nipher	Hoshungabad)	Patna	Mahoogaon
Lonulgaum	Rampar	Dhondh	Mowgaon
Wunjur	Bagra	Borghall	Kanjeegaon
Nandgaum	Sonri	Dhond road	Gondeegaon
Naldongree	Peparia (for	Manmar	Gaulbarga
Chellisgaum	Pachmari)	Kartura	Shahabad
Kuigaum	Bankori	Poonlwaree	Wadee
Galna	Babai	Warungaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gidawara	Narsaum	Nalwar
Myloo	Sohanee	Khankee	Yedulabaug
Mussawada	Kurroll (for	Malangaor	Sydapore
Sinowlee	Sesopur)	Shirwalkur	Bidar
Julgaum	Kurrok Hall	Nandoora	Kishn
		Jullund	Chitkoor
		Shoogaum	Raichoor

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junct	Nawundgi	Gulsunda	Rydumbad
Chittapore	Tandoor	Shankerwalli	Secunderabad
Malkid Gate	Dharur	Lingumpallie	
Jnan	Gangawaram	Mungolgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Bhavnagar
Junc. do.	Nimala	Lunidhar	Bhavnagar
City	Ujalvar	Kankarwa	Bhavnagar
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khadsali	Bhavnagar
Chuda	Jalia	Vasad	Vasad
Rampur	Jalia	Dholera	Dholera
Kundli	Lathi	Dholera	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or

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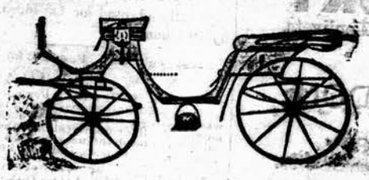

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Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0 0
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STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18	0 0
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause intestional troubles that result fatally.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

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HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND STROKE	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	BROKEN KNEES	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	CRACKED HEELS	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	OVER REACHES	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS
INFLUENZA	EDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,	

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

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Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS:—

BEDFORD LODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS:—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

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T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY:—

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Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. B. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS:—

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I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it a most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

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JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

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Beware of counterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

T. Henry

Wholesale Agents, Bombay:—Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co.,

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F H BOWDEN MADRAS

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"I am delighted with their performance."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory." &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

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